The New-York Times.

VOL. XI.....NO. 3141. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News from Washington

Sharp Skirmishing Along the Lines.

The Rebels Driven Back at All Points.

Mysterious Movements of the Rebels at Night.

Batteries Erected at the Mouth of Quantico Creek.

The Pocahontas and the Seminole Engaged.

Reported Naval Engagement at New-Orleans.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE AFFAIR.

Defeat of the Rebels at Shanghai, Missouri.

Release of Prisoners by Order of the Government.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

THE OWNERS OF CONFISCATED VESSELS.

By an order made to-day, the Secretary of the Treasury has much facilitated the matter of ascertaining the interests of loyal persons who are joint owners with rebels of vessels that have been seized by the Government officers. Heretofore the evidence of loyalty and of ownership has been taken under orders of Court, which necessarily subjected the owners to great delay and enormous costs. By the Secretary's order, the evidence will hereafter be made to the Collectors of the several ports, and a synopsis sent by them directly to the Secretary. Upon this evidence, thus taken and submitted, the Secretary will determine upon the justice and policy of releasing the seizure.

MR. BARNEY AND THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Mr. BARNEY, the Collector of your Port, left for home this afternoon. Some changes in his subordinates will probably follow his return. Not a few of his present retinue are supporters of the Peace Party in the State of New-York. Indeed, if I am not much mistaken, the mainstays of the Peace Party are Custom-house employes.

THE POST OF DANGER AT LEWINSVILLE.

I was up to Lewinsville, this afternoon, or rather to the headquarters of Gen. HANCOCK, who occupies the post of danger and of honor, being on the extreme right of the main body on the other side of the Potomac. The rebel pickets were about two miles or two miles and a half from his post. Yesterday, they skirmished nearly all day, our folks at night being about fifteen head of cattle better off than they were in the morning, having captured them from the enemy. This morning the rebels put ten head more in the same field, evidently to decoy our boys in. They got more than a match, however, for our boys not only got the cattle, but drove back the rebels who were laying in ambush to catch them. Gen. HANCOCK campaigned it through Mexico, and was too old a soldier to be caught sending a boy to do a man's work. The skirmish was hot, but our men were in greater force than the rebels calculated. We did not have a man wounded.

A SKIRMISH AT MRS. CHILDS' HOUSE.

Another party from Gen. HANCOCK'S Brigade also went out this morning to the house of Mrs. CHILDS, three miles off, where the rebels have been in the habit of concealing themselves and firing upon the pickets. Our party drove them away from the house, which they burned, together with eight stacks of grain and hay, from which the rebels had been feeding their horses.

COULD NOT WAKE THEM UP.

Gen. PORTER to-day fired a number of shells into the woods where the rebels were supposed to be, opposite his quarters, but he could elicit no response. Probably there was "nary a rebel" there.

THE REBELS SUPPOSED TO BE FALLING BACK.

All yesterday afternoon and last night our pickets on the right heard the rumbling of heavy wagons on the road from Great Falls to Vienna. Whether the rebels were going from or towards Vienna is only to be conjectured, but it is probable they were falling back on the main body at Vienna.

A RECONNOISSANCE ON THE LEESBURGH TURNPIKE.

Yesterday afternoon, a detachment of the Fourteenth and Forty-ninth New-York Regiments, under Col. MCQUADE, made a reconnoissance two and a half miles from Falls Church, on the line of the Leesburgh turnpike. They vainly endeavored to draw out a party of rebels who were concealed in the woods. There was sharp firing on both sides, but certainly without injury to any of our troops.

ADVANCE OF THE REBEL PICKETS.

The rebels soon after advanced their pickets somewhat nearer to our lines. Protection had been promised to the estate by the administrator, who is in the rebel army. Mr. BARRETT, the father-in-law of Mrs. CHILDS, has a fine residence in that vicinity, and it is apprehended the enemy will also destroy it, as he is known to be a Union man. He is from the State of New-York.

REBELS SHELLED FROM MINER'S HILL.

Yesterday afternoon, our forces at Miner's Hill discovered a number of Secessionists in a field, probably a mile and a half distant, and threw three shells at them when they disappeared. Two shells were also thrown in the same direction, this morning, which were answered from a hill to the left of Lewinsville. The rebel shells exploded within three-fourths of a mile of Gen. SMITH'S headquarters.

REBEL PICKETS IN SIGHT.

From the observatory at Upton's Hill, the rebel pickets are plainly seen to the left of Falls Church.

MORE REBEL BATTERIES ON THE POTOMAC.

The *Yankee* arrived this evening from the flotilla. She reports that at 11 o'clock to-day, as the *Pocahontas* was passing the mouth of Quantico Creek, her officers discovered evidences of the existence of new rebel batteries planted there, which had been reported yesterday by the *Pusey* as the result of her reconnoissance. To determine the matter, the *Pocahontas* opened fire upon the spot, and it was followed by the rebels on both sides of the creek commencing to cut away the small growth which interfered with the range of their guns. This was soon accomplished, and the rebels opened a brisk fire from nine-inch shell guns, which, however, did no damage. The *Pocahontas* at once steamed away, and the *Seminole*, which had in the meantime come up, opened fire. She also retired, and in moving towards Chopwampisic Creek, six miles distant, was fired upon by other batteries. The officers of the *Seminole* are satisfied that the rebels have between the mouths of the Quantico and the Chopwampisic, at least ten heavy guns of large calibre, and one heavy rifled cannon. As the *Seminole* got beyond the range of the guns at Quantico, the rebels opened upon an oyster sloop, but with what result was not known. Subsequently, a man was seen to mount an embrasure and commence to swing a secession flag. Between sixty and seventy shot and shell in all, were fired by the rebels during the hour that was occupied with these events.

A VIRTUAL EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The following has been issued from headquarters of the army, as a special order:

Fifty-seven of the United States soldiers detained as prisoners in Richmond, having been released on taking an oath not to bear arms against the States in rebellion, an equal number of the prisoners of war taken from those States, now confined in Washington and New-York harbor, will be released on taking the prescribed oath of allegiance to the United States, or an oath not to engage in arms against the United States. Of those confined in this City the thirty seven here named will be released as above: Townsend Hobbs, W. Laflin, R. G. Alford, D. D. Fiquaet, S. S. Green, David Porter, G. A. Thomas. Thomas Anderson, A. C. Ferril, J. A. Winfield, J. R, Payne, W. James, A. Bomamdier, F. Ward, W. A. Wilson, C. Long, R. B. Boone, R. Walker, Wm. T. Thompson, W. Johnson, W. Burrows, J. N. McFall, George Banker, J. Calvin, J. O'Brien, S. Gavitt, L. Rieck, W. A. Barron, G. H. Gamling, J. Leadbeater A. J. Smith, J. F. Grayson, R. Pinckney, W. J. N. Bartow, George Larrabee, J. T. Elliott, George Miller.

Col. LOOMIS, commanding at Fort Columbus, will, in concert with Lieut.-Col. BURKE, select twenty from among the prisoners of war under their charge, to make up the number indicated. The prisoners to be released will be sent by the first opportunity to Fort Monroe, and thence under a flag of truce through the United States lines.

The Government has thus quietly recognized the kindness of the rebels in releasing the wounded prisoners who were sent from Richmond a few days since, by ordering the release of a like number of rebel prisoners of war held by us. If the rebels see fit to continue to thus virtually exchange prisoners, it is probable our Government will acquiesce, although it will do nothing in the way of an exchange by the ordinary customs of belligerents.

THE REPORTED ENGAGEMENT AT NEW-ORLEANS.

The account of the destruction of our vessels-of-war at the mouth of the Mississippi, is hardly credited here, though such a result is possible.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE REVIEWED.

A grand review of Gen. SICKLES' Brigade took place this afternoon near Good Hope. Md., before Gen. HOOKER, who now commands a division consisting of his own and the Excelsior Brigades. The whole five regiments passed in marching review. They exhibited a rare proficiency in drill, and by their martial appearance, neatness of dress, and excellent marching, elicited the unqualified praise of Gen. HOOKER. A number of New-York citizens were present to witness the spectacle. The Excelsior Brigade have constructed three admirable forts south of the Eastern Branch, which fully command the approaches to the city from the south, and will be a formidable barrier to any force which should attempt to move upon the city from below. They have been designated by Gen. MCCLELLAN as Forts Stanton, Carroll and Greble.

THE DUTY DONE BY THE BRIGADE.

In the meantime, the rebel counties of Maryland—St. Mary's, Charles and Calvert—have been under the surveillance of Gen. SICKLES' squadron of cavalry, which, with infantry supports, are constantly moving across the peninsula, and by means of the arrest of active rebels, and the watchfulness constantly exercised, communication with the rebels across the river has become rare. Pickets are stationed along the shore, to give notice of any attempt to cross the river from the Virginia side. To-morrow a splendid stand of colors is to be presented to the Second Fire Zouaves, of SICKLES' Brigade. It is the gift of the Fire Department of New-York, and the presentation will be made by Mr. WILSON, the President of the Board of Fire Commissioners.

DIRECTIONS REGARDING CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Irregularities have arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence. These directions must be observed:

First—Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed and post-billed to a United States exchange office. Letters cannot be sent direct to post-offices in Canada. Portland, Me.; Burlington, Rutland, Island Pond and Derby Line, Vt.; Boston, Mass.; New-York, Albany, Buffalo, Troy, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh, Rochester, Sackett's Harbor, Oswego and Suspension Bridge, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Sault St. Marie and Algonac, Mich., are our principal exchanging offices.

Second.—The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is ten cents. Prepayment is optional, but the whole postage must be prepaid or none, part payments are not recognized. Prepayment must be made by United States postage stamps, not in money. Postmaster's would do well to preserve this statement.

A SWORD FOR GEN. ANDERSON.

A Committee of the Philadelphia City Council arrived to-day for the purpose of presenting a sword to Gen. ANDERSON, who, however, has not yet arrived here. The deputation visited the outposts of the army this afternoon, under the escort of Capt. EVANS, of the Provost Marshal's Office.

A GRANDSON OF HENRY CLAY APPOINTED.

Capt. HENRY CLAY, grandson of HENRY CLAY, Sr., and son of the late Col. CLAY, who was killed in the battle of Buena Vista, has been appointed an Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, and assigned to the staff of Brig.-Gen. RICHARD W. JOHNSON, in Kentucky.

A COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Col. DIXON S. MILLS, Second United States Infantry, is to reassemble to-morrow, at Camp Williams, in Virginia. As many of the witnesses have left for home, and their address is unknown, it will be of great service to the Government and a valuable officer, if those who have been summoned will instantly attend.

NO PASSES FOR THE SOUTH.

To save trouble to all concerned, it is officially announced that the Government has ceased to grant passes to go South through the United States lines.

AARON J. WESTERVELT, son of Ex-Mayor WESTERVELT, has been appointed Consul to Bangkok, in the Kingdom of Siam.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Sunday, Oct. 13.

Everything was quiet along the river line yesterday. Nothing transpired of general interest in camp.

Capt. STONE, the Provost Marshal, has seized and confiscated a vast amount of liquors, and arrested many sellers.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

REPORTED ATTACK ON THE NATIONAL FLEET.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

The Norfolk *Examiner* of Monday, which has been received by a flag of truce, contains a dispatch dated New-Orleans. Oct. 12, stating that a naval engagement had taken place at the head of the Passes, on the night of the 11th, lasting one hour, and was afterwards renewed.

Also the following dispatch:

FORT JACKSON, Saturday, Oct. 12.

Last night I attacked the blockaders with my little fleet. I succeeded, after a very short struggle, in driving them all aground on the Southwest Pass bar except the *Preble*, which I sunk.

I captured a prize from them, and after they were fast in sand I peppered them well.

There were no casualties on our side. It was a complete success. HOLLINS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Oct. 13.

The force of the National fleet was 40 guns and nearly 1,000 men, while the little Confederate mosquito fleet was 16 guns and 300 men.

It is reported that our iron steamer sunk the *Preble*, with her iron plow.

Commander HOLLINS arrived last night.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 15—P. M.

Another dispatch, dated from New-Orleans, expresses the belief that a sufficient force can be organized to capture the whole National fleet, in its present disabled condition.

The rebel fleet was in the command of Commodore HOLLINS.

SLIDELL AND MASON GONE TO EUROPE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

Richmond papers state that the steamer *Nashville* ran the blockade from Charleston, on the 12th inst., with Senator MASON, as Minister to England, and Senator SLIDELL, as Minister to France, on board. They were accompanied by their suites, and are now on the ocean.

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS FROM WASHINGTON TO ANNAPOLIS.

NAVY-YARD, ANNAPOLIS, MD., Thursday, Oct. 10, 1861.

On Tuesday, at half past 6 A. M., the long roll was sounded in Camp Wright, and in five minutes' time every tent of the Sixth Connecticut Regiment was struck and speedily loaded into our baggage wagons. During the preceding night there had been a heavy rain, and at the time we took up our line of march, the clouds looked as the Secessionists talk, (threatening,) and there was some small rain. A correspondent of the Waterbury *American* talks about mud in New Haven, but I think he will "cave in" now, after wallowing some three miles in the slipperiest kind of mud ever invented.

For some days there had been several men on the sick list, but when we came to march all hands were bound to go, and shouldered their knapsacks with a good will. We arrived in Washington at 11½ A. M., and expected to leave on the cars at 1½ P. M., but dusk found us "waiting for the wagon," and it was not until quite dark that we began to move, if one could call it moving. The entire distance from Washington to Annapolis by railroad is thirty-eight miles, and we were full twelve hours making the trip. Three miles an hour is not called fast in Connecticut; perhaps they think "its going it" here. When we got here, at about 7 o'clock A. M. the 9th, we were marched into the yard now used as a kind of a Navy-yard, but formerly occupied as a military school. It is a fine place, and if the sun would only smile upon us once more, I think it would look beautiful. The yard covers twenty-five acres of ground, is situated on the Chesapeake Bay, and on three sides is surrounded by a high brick wall; the other side is approachable by water for the vessels of largest naval size. There are twenty-seven fine brick buildings, neatly fitted up, most of them four stories high, lighted with gas and heated by steam, in which are quartered the Twenty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, Sixth and Seventh Ohio Volunteers, and Eighth Michigan Regiments. The Massachusetts and Michigan boys are a fine-looking body of men, and of good size, well armed and equipped. Modesty forbids that I should say anything about how our boys look; let some other pen than mine give them the praise which is their due. In the yard are several very fine monuments, erected to the memory of graduates of this school who have fallen at their post while in the service of their country. Among others is one of gray granite, some twenty feet high, of neat, but plain design, to the memory of the brave Capt. HERNDON, of the steamer *Central America*. All your readers will well recollect how nobly he stood by his post, how bravely he met his fate, and it is no more than just that his memory should be perpetuated by monuments erected by his fellow-students and brother officers.

Rumor is always a busybody, but more so in camp than in an old lady's tea party or sewing circle. Had we done one-half we have been told we were going to do "right off," there would not have been a rebel left in all the C. S. A. The old Dame now says that there are 15,000 of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, two batteries of artillery, &c., going to embark here for some secret expedition South. Whether this is so or not, I do not know, for I am not one of that fortunate class who are called "our own correspondents," and who know just what Uncle Samuel is going to do long before the old gentleman knows himself. All I know is, that here we are, and hungry as ever a poor devil of a soldier need to be; for by some strange operation our Commissary Department have forgotten to send us any grub, and here we are waiting for *that* wagon. If one of the boys can get hold of a hard cracker he does as St. PAUL did when he saw the three Tarines, "Thank God and takes courage." We expect, however, that we shall get some supper to-day, and are living on hope. This is the place taken by Gen. BUTLER, sometime the past Summer—I forget the date. When the rebels left they spiked the guns, but all of them are in good working order now; none of them are of large size, but there are several very fine field pieces. Should we go further down in "Dixie's Land," I may conclude to spoil a little more paper, and write you again. Yours truly, W. D. W.

Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH MAINE REGIMENT, ANNAPOLIS, Oct. 10, 1861.

Our regiment is attached to Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN'S Division, which is composed of three Brigades. The First Brigade, under Brig.-Gen. VIELE, of New-York, is composed of the New-Hampshire Third, Maine Eighth, New-York Forty-sixth, (Forty-seventh German,) and Forty-eighth Regiments.

The Second Brigade, which has not yet arrived, will comprise several Massachusetts regiments and the Tenth Maine. The Third Brigade is made up of the Ninth Maine, Fourth New-Hampshire, Seventh Connecticut, Fiftieth Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania "Round-Heads." There is also attached to the Division HAMILTON'S Battery of Light Artillery.

The above-named were a few days ago nearly all encamped at or near Washington, but are now being rapidly moved to this place to be in readiness for embarkation. We received orders yesterday from headquarters at Washington, to hold ourselves in readiness to embark at an hour's notice with fifteen days' rations and forage, which indicates that we are going somewhere.

As yet there are no vessels in the harbor, therefore the time of our departure, and also our destination, is unknown to us, and is the subject of much speculation in the several regiments. You need not be surprised to hear soon that another secret expedition has started off, and to wake up some morning and hear that Norfolk, Savannah, New-Orleans, or some other important port, has been taken. And hoping that I may soon have the privilege of communicating some such good news to you, I remain, yours, &c.,

ROBERTO.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS AT SHANGHAI.

ROLLA, Mo., Monday, Oct. 14.

The report brought here a day or two ago that a battle took place on the 27th of September, between a body of Kansas troops, under MONTGOMERY and JAMISON, and the advance guard of BEN MCCULLOCH'S army, and some of the State Guards, under Judge CHENEAULT, is confirmed by parties just arrived from Springfield. The battle commenced near Shanghai, in Barton County. The rebels were driven back with considerable loss, and pursued forty miles, when MONTGOMERY fell back on Greenfield. Great alarm was felt in Springfield, lest MONTGOMERY should attack that place, and the troops there had rested on their arms for several nights. MONTGOMERY is said to have 3,000 men and the rebels 2,400.

This statement can hardly be relied upon, as we have had no previous advice that such a force of Kansas troops was in that vicinity.

A band of 300 marauding rebels encamped at Wilson's Mill, on Bryant's Fork of the White River, in Douglas County, were attacked, some days since, by a body of Home Guards, and 15 of them killed, and 20 wounded.

It is reported here that the Thirteenth Illinois Regiment, under Gen. WYMAN, had surprised and taken Lebanon, in Laclede County, with all the stores and provisions of the rebels, but this needs confirmation.

A TRAIN STOPPED BY THE REBELS.

REWICK, Mo., Tuesday, Oct. 15.

The train on the North Missouri Railroad from St. Louis was stopped at this place yesterday morning by a party of thirty armed Secessionists, and six National recruiting officers on board taken prisoners. The rebels then searched the train, but for some unknown reason did not enter the express car, in which there were 300 Enfield rifles, and two tons of military clothing destined for Nebraska. Two of the captured officers were released on the spot, and three of the four others were set at liberty a few hours afterwards. No shots were fired and nobody was hurt.

ANOTHER SKIRMISH IN MISSOURI.

ST. JOSEPH, Monday, Oct. 14.

Eighty of Major JAMES' Cavalry, at Cameron, on Saturday, came upon 25 or 30 rebels in a cornfield. The advance guard of nine routed them, they seeking refuge in the timber. Our guard was reinforced by 30, when they completely drove them from that section, killing 8, and taking 5 prisoners. Two Federals were wounded, but none killed. Our cavalry were at first fired on by 15 men. One Lieutenant has thirty-two bullet-holes in his clothes.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL GENERAL PRICE.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

ROLLA, Thursday, Oct. 10.

We are in hourly expectation of receiving reliable information from the western tier of counties, giving us the exact movements of the retreating army under PRICE. Our latest news from that section comes down to Saturday last, when the rebel advanced guard was reported by a gentleman who arrived at this place, to be at Clinton, Henry County. It is supposed that if the fugitive "Moss troopers" attempt to cross the Osage River by the Papinville road, that they may be intercepted, and prevented from using the ferry at Hoffman's. It is difficult to ascertain what force will be present an the opposite bank, to intercept the fording at this point. If no large force should be available, it is probable that about twelve hundred men, under Dr. BOWLES, from Greenfield, Dade County, and in the vicinity, will be sent there, and their appearance on a hostile bank may serve to harrass and terrify the poltroons. This little force were on their way to join Gen. LANE. It is also quite certain that the recent rains have swollen the Osage, so that it will be difficult to effect a fording at the usual points. A gentleman, who came across the country from Jefferson City yesterday, reports that the river at Castle Rock, where he crossed, has risen three feet in two days. At Hoffman's Ferry, the point where Gen. PRICE was expected to cross, there is but one flat-boat, only capable of conveying one six-horse team and about forty men at a time. LYON, with his small force, was occupied four days in crossing this point, as the river was swollen somewhat at the time. At that rate, and under similar circumstances, even with no opposing force to disturb him, it would take PRICE from seven to ten days to effect the passage. But when the river is at its ordinary stage, his troopers can swim it like wharf-rats. It is conjectured by some that, rather than run the hazard of being detained on the Osage, he will strike into Kansas, and follow down the old military road to Fort Smith. As an indication of the immediate deliverance of the Southwest from the rebel forces, I may state, without violating the secrets of the "mail service," that JOSEPH BURTON & SON, the old stage managers of the Springfield route, are bringing up the stock of horses and stages from St. Louis, to be ready to resume operations on the road. BEN KITZ, the Postmaster, has also returned to Springfield, having been dangerously sick for some weeks in Rolla. The venerable Judge DADE is here, looking remarkably well. He expects to leave for his home in Springfield to-morrow.

THE ALARM ABOUT THE REBELS IN REAR OF FREMONT.

From the St. Louis Republican, Friday.

The little panic raised by the fear of danger to the town of Hermann, and that the Gasconade bridge would be destroyed, and all communication by railroad and telegraph between St. Louis and Jefferson City would be cut off, has subsided. Troops were promptly sent to Hermann, *but there was really no serious ground for alarm.* The alarm was occasioned by the supposed approach of a party of the State Guard, which belongs to MCBRIDE'S command, and is immediately under the orders of Capt. MYSCALL JOHNSON. JOHNSON has, it is well known, been operating in the region along Linn Creek. But his headquarters are at Lebanon, Laclede County. JOHNSON is a native of that section of the State, has lived all his life there, uniting the functions of preacher and advocate, giving his neighbors his week-day services as an attorney and counsellor-at-law, and refreshing them with spiritual ministrations on Sunday.

The Union men in arms between him and Hermann are a body of Home Guards, under command of Judge MATTHEWS. Judge MATTHEWS is an old resident of Gasconade County, is now County Judge, and is a man of considerable property and influence. He has with him six companies, all raised in Gasconade, and comprising some 500 men. His headquarters are Douglas Prairie, in the south part of Gasconade County. These Guards were raised in the belief that all who refused to declare themselves for secession would be in danger. Besides these under MATTHEWS, there are as many more at Hermann, so that there is now, of home troops, in Gasconade County, not less than 1,000 men, and that county has had a force as large as this on foot for months.

Douglas Prairie is some 20 miles south of Hermann. The alarm, that came from there, was that JOHNSON'S force was marching toward it, and might endanger Hermann. *Of course the rumor that the enemy had actually got possession of the place was wholly without foundation.* JOHNSON has had under his command a force which has varied at different times from a few hundred to, it is supposed, 1,500, or even 2,000 men. Had he come down as far as Gasconade County with the largest force that has been assigned to him, he might possibly have made his way to Hermann. But well informed persons from the county do not believe he has been there at all, or in its neighborhood.

AFFAIRS AT THE WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 14, 1861.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

There are about 800 men employed in the Yard now. An order was issued, a few days since, to increase the casting of shot, shell and canister, to the greatest extent possible. Accordingly, the foundry shops have become the centre of unparalleled activity. To-day, it is contemplated to use near seventeen tons of iron, at the iron foundry, in casting the desirable articles mentioned. Four hundred 9-inch and 10-inch solid shot were cast here, to-day. For the last six weeks ten tons of iron have been used per day, at this shop, in casting projectiles. At the ordnance foundry they are casting only brass 12-pounders now. All guns, of late, have been rifled. During the last month, 12 guns were cast in this shop; previous to this, it was usual to get out one per day. Here, also, there is about one ton of iron used in forming shot and shell. Gangs work both night and day. Several guns are in the lathes; on these they work both night and day. A few other guns are waiting their turn to go through the same operation. W.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

THE REBELS AT SEWELL'S POINT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Oct. 14.

The *Spaulding* returned from Hatteras Inlet this morning, bringing up Gen. MANSFIELD, who has to-day taken command at Camp Hamilton.

The entire loss of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment in its recent retreat from Chicamacomica was forty-seven.

No changes have taken place at Hatteras Inlet during the last few days.

Eleven contrabands came over last night from Sewell's Point. They say there are four hundred Confederate troops at that point, and a large number this side of Norfolk.

Lieut. MURRAY, of the gun boat *Louisiana*, two or three days since, found a rebel vessel in the narrow opening this side of Oregon Inlet, which was fitting out as a privateer. He took possession of and burned the vessel. The rebels were in force in the vicinity.

THE AFFAIR AT CAPE HENRY.

A BALTIMORE SHIP RESCUED FROM THE REBELS BY THE UNITED STATES STEAMER DAYLIGHT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES STEAMER DAYLIGHT, OFF CAPE HENY, Va., Thursday, Oct. 10, 1861.

During a northeast storm which has been raging since Tuesday, (the 8th,) the ship *John Clark*, of Baltimore, in ballast from Havre, bound to Baltimore, anchored off Lynn Haven Bay. On Wednesday night she dragged within a mile and a half of the shore, about midway between Willoughby-spit light-ship and the tail of the Horse-shoe light-boat. The mist prevented us from learning her true position until 3½ P. M., when a battery on shore opened fire upon her, throwing shot and shell all around her.

At the order, "All hands up anchor," given by Capt. LOCKWOOD, every man rushed to do his duty, vieing with each in their exertions, and by 4 o'clock we were on the inside of the ship, pitching shot from our heavy thirty-twos on the port side, and from our 12-pound rifled gun on deck, into the shore battery with such accuracy and rapidity that not only did we silence the battery, but sent an artillery company flying pell mell. Our small rifled gun threw shot so well that it cleared the beach in every direction beyond the battery. The firing lasted forty minutes. We had three guns engaged, while the rebels had five, and the great advantage of shell; our shell were useless, being ten and five-second fuse, and would not reach within half a mile of shore. Lieut. LYNCH managed our heavy guns with great skill. As our ports would not allow of sufficient elevation to send a shot on shore, he took advantage of the rolling of the vessel so nicely that our shots, otherwise useless, reached their object with uncommon precision. The enemy's firing was excellent, their shots dropping within a few feet of us.

We sent an officer and men on board the ship during the first part of the engagement, and subsequently our pilot and nine more men, and brought her off, she having recived but one shot and slight damage.

On our opening fire, one of the men of the ship pushed an American flag over the side and disappeared, probably in a state of *nervous heroism.* After a little the Captain appeared and demanded in an excited voice, "Why did'nt you warn me off yesterday?" It is needless to say, he received peremptory orders to get his ship ready to be got off.

The disagreeable part of my brief and hurried narrative is yet to be related. After getting her out of danger, we ran down near the light-ship, on the tail of the Horse-shoe, and let go our anchor. In about twenty minutes the ship bore down towards us, as we supposed, to anchor also; but by some unaccountable cause, came broad-side on to us, and but for our guns having been run out and secured, we must have received most serious injury. As it was, however, our port bow was stove, displacing knees, stanchions and plank on the upper and gun decks, and breaking our spare port anchor. With the exception of a seaman, who fell from the fore-yard of the ship, injuring his shoulder and thigh, and a man deafened by the firing, no personal injuries were received. Officers and men behaved most bravely.

A strange fact occurred, worth noticing, during the present voyage of the *John Clark*—a sailor fell from the same yard and was killed.

FRIDAY, 11TH.—This morning Capt. GETURNER, of the ship, came on board and threatened to report us at Washington. When he coolly thinks the whole affair over, he will, doubtless, modify his annihilating report.

A Government schooner, loaded with stone designed to have been sunk at Hatteras, or near there, went on shore in Lynn Haven Bay. All who reached shore alive are, of course, in the hands of the rebels, who have swarmed on the beach to nab pitilessly any shipwrecked mortals whose vessels might strand.

Yours, OFFICER.

WOUNDED IN THE SANTA ROSA FIGHT.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

Pensacola papers give a list of 17 wounded from the Santa Rosa fight, at the hospital, including J. BESSALL, of the Third United States Artillery, and and JAMES HALLINGTON, of the First New-York Artillery.

MOVEMENTS OF SECRETARY CAMERON.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

Secretary CAMERON, Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS and Senator CHANDLER arrived at Indianapolis last night. They were escorted to the residence of the Governor. Mr. CAMERON made a speech complimentary to Indiana and Gov. MORTON. The party go to Louisville to-day.

LAUNCH OF A NEW GUNBOAT.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

The new gunboat *Sciota* was launched, to day, from JACOB BIRELY'S yard at Kensington.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

During the last few days there has been more than ordinary activity at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and every exertion is made to complete the fitting out of the various vessels in the Yard, so as to have them all ready for sea in a very short time. We reported two vessels—the *Seneca* and the *Release*—having gone into commission on Monday. Two more—the ship *Courier* and the bark *Gem of the Seas*—were put in commission yesterday, the former at 9 o'clock, and the latter at 2 o'clock; and the purchased steamer *Isaac Smith* will be put in commission to-day. The *Courier* is a splendid clipper-ship, having made the shortest passage on record from New-York to Rio de Janeiro, viz.: in twenty-one days. Her officers are:

Acting Master in command, W. K. CRESSY; Master's Mate and Executive officer, J. Pidgeon; Acting Assistant Surgeon, G. R. Higginbotham; Acting Assistant Paymaster, M. W. Blake; Master's Mates, J. M. Barstow and E. G. Wells.

The *Gem of the Seas* is also a fast sailer. The following is a list of her officers, some of whom were attached to the *Courier* when that vessel was in the merchant service:

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding, J. B. BAXTER; Acting Master and Executive Officer, H. A. Clark; Acting Masters, Nelson Provost and Spero V. Bennis; Acting Assistant Surgeon, John Mathews; Acting Assistant Paymaster, H. Strong; Master's Mates, William C. Malloy, Peter F. Comin and Geo. H. White.

The United States storeship *Release* sailed yesterday, with a full supply of stores, &c., for the blockading fleet. We printed a list of her officers yesterday.

Capt. ROBERT WILLIAMS, of the First Cavalry, U. S A., who has been appointed to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the New-York volunteer regiment known as the Tenth Legion, is a native of Virginia, and was appointed from that State in July, 1851, to a Brevet Second Lieutenancy in the First Dragoons, (now called the First Cavalry.) He was promoted to a First Lieutenancy in June, 1855, and obtained his company about three months ago. Lately he has been an Assistant Professor at West Point.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

TRAITS OF GEN. SHERMAN—WHAT KENTUCKIANS ARE DOING—SEVERE FIGHTING CLOSE AT HAND—THE PROBABLE GLORIOUS RESULT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Oct. 11, 1861.

Gen. ANDERSON, having prepared the way for Gen. SHERMAN, has relinquished the command of the Department of the Cumberland to him, whom he had selected as his successor, and whom he commends to us as the right man in the right place. If Gen. ANDERSON'S physical capacity equaled his moral and military capacity, he would be a most befitting Chief of this Department until the war's close. While we regret that he feels the necessity of withdrawal, we feel with him that the Department will not suffer by the change, and will be managed most successfully.

The track is cleared for Gen. SHERMAN, and he is already discharging the duties of his command with amazing rapidity and efficiency. He performs his business with a Napoleonic dispatch. He will do his whole duty, in every particular, without parleying or hesitation, and without fear, favor or affection. His whole time is his country's. Secessionists avowedly hate him. So much the better. He practices no concealments, and wants none. He wants his enemies to show their hand, and he will show his. Gen. SHERMAN will arrest and punish every man who takes part, either by action or speech, against the authority of the National or State Government, or holds correspondence with, or gives aid or assistance to those who have chosen to array themselves against us as our enemies.

While BUCKNER'S men are said to be deserting him by thousands, Gen. ROUSSEAU is reported to be advancing on his headquarters. But BUCKNER will probably impede ROUSSEAU by demolishing the railroad bridge across Green River.

Regiments from Indiana, Illinois and Ohio continue to come to our aid. They are most noble-looking, and most nobly will they acquit themselves.

Many Kentucky regiments are filling up fast. Twenty-four Kentuckians, besides those I have before mentined, are authorized by the United States Government to raise Kentucky volunteer regiments for the war. Among them are Laban T. Moore, T. J. Bramlette, Speed S. Fry, Wm. A. Hoskins, Chas. A. Marshall, Richard Williams, Jno. M. Harlan, Richard T. Jacob, Wm. P. Boone, Stephen Ormsby and Ben. C. Grider. Col. MOORE has been a prominent Member of Congress. The other day he remarked to Mr. WALLACE, of the *Journal*: "When you know that the Cumberland Mountains have slid down into the Delta of the Mississippi, or that a fine cotton crop has been grown along the Penobscot or upon the bleak peaks of Mount Washington, then set down as true any report that I have turned to be a Secessionist."

You have heard of the heroic exploits of Cols. BRAMLETTE, FRY and HOSKINS, of Camp Dick Robinson. You will shortly hear from them again. Col. RICHARD WILLIAMS, having been driven, with his family, from West Texas, has returned to Kentucky to do some driving himself. He is a brother of "Cerro Gordo" WILLIAMS—the JOHN S. WILLIAMS whom Mr. WADSWORTH beat so badly the 20th of June. This Cerro Gordo Colonel proclaimed the other day in the streets of Mount Sterling, (Montgomery County,) that he would soon march at the head of an army into that region, and then the flaming torch would light the dwelling of many a Unionist. He and Maj. J. C. B. are getting up an army in Virginia. The distinguished and chivalric HARLAN'S regiment will be full within a fortnight. Colonels JACOB and BOONE are prominent members of the Legislature. The former is a worthy son-in-law of THOS. H. BENTON. The latter is a grandson of DANIEL BOONE. Their whole soul is in the work of rescuing Kentucky and the Union. BEN GRIDER is a son of our Congressman GRIDER, who beat JOE LEWIS. LEWIS has a Buckner-ite camp in Barren, and calls upon Kentuckians to repudiate their own verdict on the 5th of August, and to resist, by arms, their own Legislature. Col. GARDER started yesterday for the County of Monroe, adjoining Barren and the Tennessee line, and swears he will raise his regiment in Monroe and break up LEWIS' camp in short order.

Gen. CRITTENDEN, (now a United States Brigadier-General,) may speedily have ready for mustering into United States service, twenty of the forty volunteer regiments authorized by our Legislature. These, and the thirty regiments being raised by our United States Colonels, under United States authority, would make fifty thousand. Gens. SHERMAN, CRITTENDEN, NELSON, ROUSSEAU, THOMAS and WARD, with an army of fifty Kentucky regiments and fifty Northern regiments, would quickly clear Kentucky of all her enemies, also open and secure Cumberland Gap, control the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, take Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis, and rally the downtrodden people of Tennessee around the good old flag of Liberty and Union.

We shall soon have some severe fighting. The present quiet is ominous of a storm. Gens. JOHNSTON and POLK should be dislodged and driven from the Purchase this month, else they may, before the 1st of November, manage to take Paducah and conquer the entire First District. Indeed, before the 1st of December the Confederate invaders design to take Louisville and conquer the entire State. Certainly, to say the least, Kentucky will be in a wretched plight if her enemies are not conquered or whipped out before Winter. But in my opinion they will, before Winter be routed, and Tennessee herself be in rapid progress of deliverance. There can be no doubt of this, if we all put forth our whole strength. PONTIAC.

AFFAIRS AT CAMP DICK ROBINSON.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAMP DICK ROBINSON, Oct. 13.

Gen. ANDERSON, instead of going to Washington, arrived here yesterday evening. Gov. JOHNSON and HORACE MAYNARD, of Tennessee, are also here. Gen. MITCHELL is expected on Tuesday, to take command of the column. SIMON CAMERON is expected to visit the camp at the same time.

An advance has already been made by the Seventeenth Ohio, which is near twenty miles down toward London from Richmond, and it begins to appear that the movements of this and the Louisville column are to be simultaneous.

Gen. HAR

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

An Execution by Shooting, at Great Salt Lake City—The Liquor Question—A Large Merchant Train from the East—Mail Irregularities, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Express:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Sept. 26, 1861.

On Saturday afternoon, WM. COCROFT was executed in the Court-house yard, in this city, according to the previous sentence of the law. If I am not mistaken, this is the first administration of capital punishment under the sentence of a Probate Court in the Territory. The laws of the Territory plainly recognise the power of the Probate Courts to adjudicate in criminal cases, and this is held to be in consonance with the Organic Act, though most, if not all, of our National Judges have decided to the contrary, and have consequently heretofore put an effectual veto, by one process or another, on the proceedings of said Courts in such cases.

In the instance in question, considerable interest was excited as to whether there would be any official effort to prevent the sentence of the Probate Court being carried out, but no such effort was made by any National official. A very feebly signed petition went around, for a reprieve or commutation of sentence, but to no effect. The public sentiment appeared to be thoroughly settled that the criminal merited the fate to which he was condemned.

This execution, like most Mormon doings, had a smack of the peculiar. It is evident that the feeling among the influential here is averse to the usual parade, and pomp and circumstance of public executions, and, therefore, no pains were taken to inform the public as to how and where the event of Saturday would come off. Between the hours appointed (2 and 5 P. M.,) a small crowd of one or two hundred persons assembled in the vicinity of the Court-house, in the prison basement of which the prisoner was confined. Nobody in the crowd appeared to have the slightest assured idea as to the contemplated scene of the execution. Some thought "on the bench;" others, "t'other side of Jordan;" others, still, concluded it would be in the court-yard, and some conjectured that it might be in the cell of the criminal, while a few suggested the idea of the guilty man having been already taken away, and, perhaps, executed. The non-appearance of any armed escort strengthened the idea that the execution would be in or near the jail. However, near 3 o'clock, a carriage with closed blinds drove up to the front of the jail, and immediately the whole crowd of spectators ran to the fence, in front, feeling assured they would quickly see the criminal enter the vehicle. But they were disappointed, for, in half a minute after, the report of guns was heard at the back of the jail, and the people stood still for a moment, and the next, made a rush toward the place whence the report was heard. There lay the criminal, weltering in his gore, on the grass in the yard. It appeared that he had been taken out at the back of the jail, and set in a chair, his hands tied behind him, and a black cap drawn over his head and face. On being struck, he fell over the side of the chair, and, apparently, died instantaneously. Immediately previous to his death, he had nothing to say, only to request the officers to have as little delay as possible in their work.

The adventures of the notorious BILL HICKMAN still continue. The last is a narrow escape from death by his own revolver—an escape so far, but no knowing how it may terminate. It appears that on Friday last he had been riding out in his carriage with his family, and had returned home, and begun to unharness the horses, when, a piece of the harness falling, he stooped to pick it up, and in so doing, his revolver gravitated suddenly to the ground, exploding at the same instant. The bullet struck him between the two lower ribs on the right side, passed through his body and debouched at his back. So "Bill" lies dangerously sick.

Our City Fathers seem to be in earnest in their restrictions upon the liquor question; for last week Alderman CKINTON came down upon Messrs. J. G. & T. D. BROWN for disposing of whisky not in accordance with the City ordinances. The Messrs. BROWN had the privilege of paying $100 fine and $25 costs for accommodating the thirsty portion of the community in a contraband sort of a way.

Hon. J. M. BERNHISEL and Ex-Secretary-Governor WOOTTON departed hence for the East on Tuesday, by the mail coach.

LIVINGSTON, BELL & Co.'s merchant train of fifty-seven wagons arrived from the East on Monday. The wagons, oxen, &c., were immediately bought by Messrs. BELLWINKLE & HINDLEY, and reloaded with grain for the mail stations on or near the Sweetwater, said gentlemen receiving the wagons and oxen in pay for the hauling of the grain. This hauling of grain East and West is about the only lively business here just now. The price given for freightage is about 1¾ cents per pound per 100 miles. Cash is offered for grain at $1 per bushel for oats and barley. The stores give goods at the rate, for wheat, of $1 per bushel; barley and oats, $1 25 per bushel—all for the mail service.

Talking of the mail, its performances from the east have been very unsatisfactory for a fortnight past—we have had almost no mail in that time. I suppose it is primarily owing to the war's doings on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. Recent advices from the States intimate the transfer of the Overland Mail matter *vid* Rock Island and Iowa and Omaha Cities. This is right, and it is to be hoped that such measures will be taken as will insure the inviolability of the mails, telegraph, and travel on this now most important route.

Two more trains of Mormon emigrants have arrived. On Sunday, Capt. S. A. WOOLLEY's train of seventy wagons and six or seven hundred hardy Danes and Swedes. On Monday, Capt. J. W. YOUNG's company arrived, consisting of eighty or ninety wagons, half filled with machinery and merchandise for BRIGHAM, and half with emigrants.

As one effect of the recent ecclesiastical denunciations of trading in imported articles, Messrs. J. M. BROWNE & Co., Mormon merchants, advertise their whole stock of merchandise for sale at Eastern cost, and fifteen cents per pound freight. Perhaps friend BROWNE intends to go into "home manufactures," and thus secure the "favor of the righteous," instead of the anathemas of the "Prophets."

Connecticut Legislature.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

The Connecticut Senate, by a vote of 12 to 6, this morning passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Messenger of the Senate be, and is hereby, requested and directed to remove from the Senate Chamber the portraits of ISAAC TOUCEY and THOS. H. SEYMOUR: and that whenever the Comptroller shall be satisfied of their loyalty, he is instructed to return their portraits to their present places on the wall.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Prize cases.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Same as on Tuesday, with the addition of Nos. 187, 100, 9. *Part II.*—U59, 1199, 1156, 876, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Issues of law, &c. —Nos. 326, 236, 338, 429, 431 to 433, 435 to 438, 442 to 451.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1389, 2177, 2261, 2270, 2285, 2289, 2291, 2295, 2297, 2299, 2301, 2303, 2305, 2311, 2313. *Part II.*—Nos. 1952, 756, 2198, 2250, 2330, 2338, 2340, 2342, 2344, 2456, 2348, 2350, 2352, 2354, 2356, 2357, 2360, 2362, 2364, 2366.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1417, 1457, 1460, 444, 901, 861, 1355, 1463, 1464, 1202, 1319, 1467, 1210, 826, 509. *Part II.*—Nos. 1056, 3397, 1368, 1370, 1428, 1437, 1438, 1448, 1469 to 1472, 1474, 1476, 1360½.

Adjourned Again.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

This Court was opened and again adjourned, until Monday next, there being no business ready.

Appeal in the Forrest Divorce Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Woodruff, Moncrief and Robertson.

Catharine N. Forrest vs. *Edwin Forrest.*—This case was before this Court again on an appeal from the report of the Referee allowing Mrs. Forrest $4,000 per annum alimony. The report was confirmed at Special Term, at which time the case was fully stated in this paper. Decision on the appeal is reserved.

Charles O'Conor for plaintiff; James T. Brady for defendant.

How a City Contract was Obtained, Performed, and was to have been paid for, but was not.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Woodruff, Moncrief and Robertson.

John B. Dingeldein vs. *The Third-avenue Railroad Company.*—In June, 1853, a partnership existed which owned and operated the Third-avenue Railroad. The Corporation of the City of New-York determining to build two sewers in places that might interfere with the track of the railroad, the owners of the road deemed it advisable, as was alleged, to get within their control the construction of the sewers, so as to guard against any interruption to the use of the road, and against having black mall levied upon them by the contractor.

They, therefore, caused two of their number, Benjamin and Dingeldein, to bid for the contracts, and they were awarded to Benjamin as the lowest bidder. On the 21st of June, 1853, the partnership authorized their Committee on Sewers, consisting of plaintiff and Messrs. Hart & Reynolds, to have the sewers constructed, and any deficiency beyond the Corporation price should be paid by the partnership.

For one of the sewers, the plaintiff was the next lowest bidder, and the Committee on Sewers caused Benjamin to forfeit his bid, as alleged, so that the contract could be awarded to Dingledein, and it was so done. On the 29th of June, 1853, a contract was accordingly made between the City and Dingledein for the construction of that sewer, and plaintiff entered on the performance of the work. He completed the job in August, 1854. In October, 1853, the defendants having become incorporated, the beforementioned partnership and others, owners of a grant to the right of the road, made a transfer of everything to the defendants. The defendants, in the deed of transfer, agreeing among other things to pay all the money the partnership were bound to pay on account of those sewers then being constructed, one by Robert Montgomery and the other by plaintiff. When plaintiff completed his sewer in August, 1854, he received from the City $7,062 28, and the whole cost of building it amounted to $10,938 17, including his personal services in superintending it.

For the difference between these sums, with interest from 26th August, 1854, this suit was brought.

The action was tried before a referee, who reported in favor of the plaintiff to the full amount of his claim, and the defendants appealed.

The appeal in the case was now argued, the appellants taking the ground that as the Referee had found that the plaintiff had made a contract or agreement with them (the defendants) to the effect that he would not, in the building of the sewers, do his work in such a manner or in such a time as to interfere with the running of the cars on the road; and as he had also found that the plaintiff and defendants both knew at the time of such agreement that it would take longer to build the sewer and be in harmony with the interests of the road, and in accordance with his contract with the road partnership than was prescribed in the contract with the City Corporation; that the contract made with them respecting the payment to him for whatever amount he might lose by the execution of the work, was void, it being violative of public policy. Such a contract (and the Referee had found it to be such) could not and would not be sustained by the Courts. Even though both parties had subsequently expressed themselves satisfied with the work, still the contract made the basis of this action could not be recovered upon. It was violative of public policy, and would not be tolerated. No matter what the performance, the vice was in the contract, and being there it could not sustain a course of action. Decision was reserved.

Charles O'Connor for appellants; J. W. Edmonds opposed.

Reserved Seats and the Rights of Persons.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Brady.

Ferdinand Menzeil vs. *Fox, Lingard, and Freleigh.*—The defendants, Fox and Lingard, were the managers of the Bowery Theatre in 1859, at which time the plaintiff visited that place of amusement. He took a seat which had been reserved. The defendant Freleigh, who was an officer of the theatre, requested him to take another seat, but he refused to do so. He was then ejected, and subsequently brought this action to recover damages.

The plaintiff insisted that as he had paid for his ticket he was entitled to any unoccupied seat.

The Court informed the jury that the plaintiff had a wrong idea of his rights—that being aware of the custom of reserving seats, when requested to quit such a seat which he had taken without the proper title to it, he should have yielded. The jury rendered the plaintiff a verdict for six cents.

The Sharp Case on Trial.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

Jacob Sharp vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This action was at last brought on for trial. The facts involved in it are respecting the Wall-street Ferry leases to the plaintiff, and are too familiar to need further statement or rehearsal. The case is still pending.

Surrogate's Court.

Benejts to the Aged and Orphans.—The will of Elizabeth Ruckel, which was now admitted to probate by the Surrogate, gave $200 to the Protestant Episcopal Church of this City, for the benefit of missions; $200 to Trinity Church for the benefit of aged females, and $100 for the benefit of the orphan asylum or asylums connected with the church.

The will of Eliza Baker was admitted, but contained no public bequest.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding, William Wilson, 26 years, native of New-York, was tried and convicted of picking the pocket of Chas. Chacon of a watch chain, valued at $25. Sentence to-day.

Patrick Dorley, 21 years, native of Ireland, was tried for assault and battery, with intent to kill, and acquitted.

Owen Morris, driver on the Second-avenue Railroad, was tried for running into Edward Ahren, a boy five years of age, injuring him so that he had to be taken to the Hospital. The jury decided that the carelessness was on the part of the boy, and acquitted the driver.

Henrietta Cornell, a woman of the town, was tried for stealing the pocket-book of Roswell C. Peck, containing $25, but the evidence was insufficient, and she was acquitted.

Henry McKill, bar-tender for John McGuire, was tried for robbing his employer of a watch and chain, valued at $200, and $5 in money. Acquitted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 15, 1861.

$35,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	96	650 N. Y. Central R	79½
17,000 U. S. 6s, '65	89	420 do	79¼
6,000 U. S. 6s, '74...Cou	85	65 do	79¾
2,000 do	85½	100 do	s10 79⅞
2,000 do	85¾	100 do	b15 79⅞
10,000 do	86	50 do	b30 79⅞
500 Treas. 10 ₱ c. N	100	50 do	80
11,000 Ohio State 6s, '70	95	50 Erie Railroad Pref	49¾
12,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	43	150 Hudson Riv. R	b30 38
10,000 Missouri State 6s	45½	100 do	37¾
2,000 do	45¾	250 do	38
55,000 do	46	50 do	b30 38⅜
10,000 do	46¾	235 Harlem Railroad	13
10,000 do	b30 46¾	650 do	13¾
10,000 do	b30 46⅞	400 do	13⅞
42,000 do	46¾	50 do	b30 13⅝
20,000 do	46⅞	55 do	14
5,000 do	b30 47	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R	11⅜
500 Cal. State 7s	83	100 Harlem R.R. Pref'd	33½
2,000 do	82½	100 do	34
4,000 do	82	100 do	s15 34
5,000 Mich. 7s, war loan	88	100 do	34¼
4,000 South Car. 6s	55	200 do	35
2,000 N. Y. Central Bds.	90	300 do	s10 34¾
76, Com. Bds	100⅜	100 do	34¾
6,000 Hud. 1st M. L. B	104	100 do	34½
1,000 Erie R. 4th M. Bds	75	200 Reading R. R	37
20,000 Erie R. 5th M. Bds	70	200 do	36⅜
8,000 M. C. & P. C. B., old	90	100 do	36¾
1,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 ₱ c. B	93¾	200 do	36⅞
2,000 do	93¾	715 Mich. Central R	52
500 Mic. S. 2d mt. As.	59	100 do	b30 52
3,000 North. Ia. 1st mt.	82½	100 do	51⅝
2,000 Pac. R. 7s Guar. by the State of Mo.	40	50 do	b10 51⅝
1,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	80¾	50 do	b10 51⅞
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. bds.	89⅝	200 do	51⅞
500 do	90	500 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	19¼
5,000 La C. & Mil. L. G. b	11¾	200 do	b10 19¼
2,000 L. E. & W. 1st mt. b	71	100 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	s10 40
3,000 L. E. & W. 2d mt. b	41	200 do	40¼
3,000 Ch. & N. W. 1st M	40½	100 do	b10 40¼
7,000 do	40	50 do	b10 40⅜
10,000 Cl. & T. S. F. B.	76½	50 do	40
3,000 G. & Ch. 2d M. B	97	150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	69¾
18 Bk. of St. of N. Y.	83	200 do	69
90 Am. Ex. Bank	84½	150 do	b30 69
20 East River Bank	80	50 do	68⅞
5 Park Bank	96	150 do	b30 68⅞
11 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	85	250 do	68¾
50 Cumb. Coal Pref.	5½	100 do	b6 68¾
177 Pacific M. S. Co	95	100 Clev. & Toledo R	38¼
100 do	94¾	200 do	b30 38¼
50 do	s30 94½	700 do	38
150 do	b30 95	100 do	37⅞
150 do	b60 95⅞	250 do	37¾
55 do	94	100 do	37½
130 Erie Railroad	33½	100 Chic. & R. I'd R	52½
150 do	s10 33½	50 do	s30 52
200 do	b30 33⅝	100 do	s60 52
100 do	b15 33⅝	300 do	52¼
100 do	b30 33⅞	100 do	52½
100 do	33⅞	110 do	52
150 do	b15 33¾	200 do	s5 52
50 do	b30 33¾	50 do	s10 52¼
50 do	s15 33¾	50 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	66¾
50 do	s10 33¾	250 do	66¾
400 do	33¾	50 do	b10 66¾
150 Galena & Chic. R.	71	100 do	66¾
100 do	71¼	250 Mil. & P. Du Ch'n R.	19
100 do	71½	100 Del., Lac. & W'n R.	72

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	94¾	200 Erie Railroad	32½
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81...Cou	95¾	350 do	32¾
9,000 U. S. 6s, '74...Cou.	85⅝	50 do	b10 32¾
5,000 U. S. 6s, '62	97	218 do	32⅞
1,000 Treas. 6 ₱ c. 2 yr.	99⅞	200 do	b60 32⅞
5,000 Missouri St. 6s	s30 45¾	100 do	s3 32¾
20,000 do	b30 45¾	100 do	32¾
5,000 do	s30 45¾	50 Mich. Cen. R	50¾
11,000 do	45¾	350 do	50¾
20,000 do	b30 45⅞	150 do	50⅝
3,000 do	45⅞	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	68¼
2,000 Missouri 6s, Iss. to H. & St. J. R.	48¾	150 do	68
3,000 Ohio State 6s, '60	90	150 Gal. & Chic. R	71⅞
1,000 E. R. 4th M. Bs	75	240 Clev. & Toledo R	36⅝
5,000 Cl. & Tol. S. F. B	76¾	300 do	s10 37
55 Pacific Mail S. Co	94	100 do	37
250 N. Y. Cen. R	78⅜	100 do	b30 37¼
250 do	78⅝	500 do	b10 37
50 do	s30 78⅝	300 Chic. & R. I. R	52
100 Erie Railway Pref	59	100 do	52¼
300 Hudson River R	37¾	100 do	s10 52½
50 Harlem Railroad	13		

TUESDAY, Oct. 15—P. M.

There was continued excitement on the Stock Exchange to-day, and prices opened with increased buoyancy, and a further advance on yesterday's best rates, at the early session of the Board. The orders to buy, and the disposition with other parties who were in at considerably lower figures to realize, induced a very large business in the forenoon, and without sensibly weakening the General Market. But on the Street, between the sessions of the Board, the telegraphic rumors of a National repulse at the mouth of the Mississippi, and the destruction of one of our blockading vessels, created an unfavorable feeling on the Street, and partially qualified the previous extreme buoyancy of the Market. At the Second Board, lower figures were made on National Stocks by ½ ₱ cent., and on Railway Shares and Missouri Sixes by ¼@1 ₱ cent. A good demand was induced by this decline, resulting in another considerable list of sales within the Board room, and further free transactions, subsequently, on the Street. Of Missouris, and other State and National Stocks, the sales of the day reach half a million of dollars. The advance on Missouris was at one time 1½@1¾ ₱ cent. on yesterday's best sales, but about 1 ₱ cent. of this advance was lost in the afternoon, the sale closing at 45⅞ ₱ cent. The United States 5 ₱ cents. of 1874 rose to 86 ₱ cent., the highest point touched for several months. The 6 ₱ cents. of 1881 coupons finally closed 95, as against 95¾@96 ₱ cent. yesterday afternoon, and the registered 94½ ₱ cent. The sales of nearly all the New-York and Western Railway Shares, usually dealt in at the Exchange in seasons of speculation, were unusually animated, and at rates which, considering the important rise of the past ten days or two weeks, were remarkably maintained. The dealings to-day embraced a fresh speculative interest in both classes of Harlem stock, and also the new Preferred Shares of the Erie Railway, in which a very heavy private transaction is rumored at the rate of 50 ₱ cent. Late in the afternoon prices settled down about as follows—the market leaving off steady:

Central	78⅝	Illinois Central	68
Erie	32¾	Missouris	45¾
Toledo	36¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	95
Rock Island	51¾	Panama	113
Galena	71¾	Pacific	94¾
Mich. Guaranteed	39½	Harlem Preferred	33⅜

There was a further advance in Bank Shares to-day of 1½@2 ₱ cent. The following are the last bids:

New-York	88½	Bank of the Republic	90
Manhattan	46	Bank of North America	85
Merchants	91	Hanover	70
Mechnics	86	Metropolitan	95
Union	88¾	Grocers	90
City	106¾	East River	80
Phenix	87½	Nassau	83
Chemical	401	Shoe and Leather	83
Mechanics' & Traders'	105	Corn Exchange	85¼
National	88	Continental	76¾
Seventh Ward	114	St. Nicholas	67
State of New-York	82¾	Marine	60
Commerce	85	Importers & Traders	84
Broadway	116½	Park	95
American Exchange	84½		

The Railway Mortgages were much the same as yesterday in the bidding. No large amount of business done:

N. Y. Central 6s	91¾	Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. seconds	65
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub	88	M. So. assn'd bs	59
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	100	Nor. Indiana firsts	82¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100¾	Mich. So. & N. S. F. 7 p.c.	80½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	180¾	Pac. R. guar. by Mo	39¾
Erie 7s firsts '68	104	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	89½
Erie seconds, ex. '64	99	T. H. & A. firsts, 7s	60½
Erie thirds, '85	85¾	T. H. & A. 2ds, 8s '70	26
Erie fourths, '89	75	L. C. & M. L. G. B.	11¾
Erie fifths, '88	70	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	81
Hudson 7s, firsts, '69	104	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d se.	40
Hudson 7s, secs. s. f., '85	96	Chi. & N. W. seconds	14
Hudson 7s, thirds, '75	89	N. Jer Cen. firsts Bds.	103
Hudson 7s, c'rvrt. '67	72	Hudson 7s, c'rvrt. Cen. seconds B.	101
Harlem firsts, '69-73	97	Gal. & Chi. firsts Bs.	98
Harlem seconds, '64	90	Gal. & Chi. seconds Bs.	99
Harlem thirds, '68	71	Chic. & R'k Is. firsts B.	94
Mich. Cen. & ₱ c., 69-72	99	L. E. & Wabash firsts	71
M. Cen. N. ₱ c. 1st, '62	95½	L. E. & Wabash seconds	41
Chi., Bur. & Quin	92½	Lack. & West. Bonds	92
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts	83¾	Clev. & Tol. firsts S. F.	76½

In the Money Market the principal movement is in the subscriptions to the National 7.30 ₱ cent. Loan, and in Loans, at call, to the Stock Brokers at 6 ₱ cent. The employment in both ways is quite active. The attraction of the National Loan, at so liberal a rate of interest, is drawing to the City a large amount of Money heretofore idle, on deposit in the Banks of the interior of New-England, New-York and Pennsylvania. The demand for Money on mercantile paper continues moderate, at 7 ₱ cent. for short dates, and 7@8 ₱ cent. for prime double-name bills, 4@6 months to run. The rates of Exchange on London closed firm for the Boston mail this afternoon, at 107¼@107⅜ for Bankers' bills. The wet weather of last week restricted the clearances of Domestic Produce, and the falling off in the supply of Merchant bills from this cause is nearly one-fourth from the previous week. The following is the comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from the port of New-York to foreign ports for the week, and since Jan. 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$1,480,092	$3,614,784	$2,277,997
Previously rep't'd	51,064,430	71,819,510	99,056,119
Since Jan. 1	$52,544,522	$75,434,294	$101,336,116

The subscriptions to the 7.30 per cent. Treasury Bonds into the New-York Office are again large, to-day, though not up to the heavy amount of yesterday. The private agents are doing a good business for the Department. They accommodate applicants for the new Bonds in every possible way, by taknig in payment their certified checks on Banks here or Bank checks on the neighboring cities, or Treasury Notes of 1864. We call attention to the advertisements of Messrs. READ, DREXEL & Co. and Messrs O'BRIEN on this subject. We are also requested by Messrs. READ, DREXEL & Co. to say that they will furnish United States Notes of small denomination to applicants in exchange for certified Bank checks or current Bank Notes. This is an accommodation over the Sub-Treasury, where the United States Notes can only be exchanged for Gold or paid out on checks upon the office. The business at the Sub-Treasury, to-day, was as follows:

Receipts	$949,549 13
Payments	$1,005,382 85
Balance	$11,283,542 14

Included in the receipts were, for Customs, $29,000, and for Treasury Notes, $709,639.

The annual election of Officers of the Bank Clearing House Association was held at their rooms in the Bank of New-York building this afternoon. The officers of last year were reelected.

Coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal:

	Week ending Oct. 12, 1861.	Total for season.
Del. and Hud. Canal Co	22,484	595,159
Pennsylvania Coal Company	18,731	513,605
Total tons	41,215	1,108,764
For the corresponding period last year:		
Del. and Hud. Canal Co	15,624	376,027
Pennsylvania Coal Company	24,129	580,572
Total tons	39,753	956,569

There were in the hands of the United States Assistant Treasurer at Boston, at the close of business on the 12th inst., the following sums

Treasury balances	$2,665,685 71
Post-office balances	15,980 35
Depositors	269,694 61
Total	$2,951,360 67

We call attention to the Dayton and Michigan Railroad notice, published by WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., in our advertising columns.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Oct. 7.	LOANS. Oct. 14.	SPECIE. Oct. 7.	SPECIE. Oct. 14.
Philadelphia	$4,219,000	$4,048,000	$771,000	$824,000
North America	3,624,786	3,576,432	636,607	625,815
Farmers & Mech.	5,101,793	5,151,527	1,071,755	1,092,356
Commercial	1,912,000	1,919,000	314,000	357,000
Mechanics'	1,992,650	1,991,000	219,075	223,732
N. Liberties	1,471,000	1,501,000	264,000	296,008
Southwark	986,359	982,490	229,980	279,228
Kensington	752,376	756,496	127,026	140,849
Penn Township	832,783	782,185	125,875	170,540
Western	1,615,109	1,573,085	445,511	512,708
Man. & Mech	1,366,825	1,337,040	144,260	149,555
Commerce	716,999	728,313	157,337	190,544
Girard	2,417,452	2,446,027	303,194	351,137
Tradesmen's	581,604	563,678	101,994	114,325
Consolidation	595,578	607,072	84,169	87,861
City	872,467	904,171	126,829	150,380
Commonwealth	552,338	539,641	73,675	86,472
Corn Exchange	445,000	406,000	108,000	130,000
Union	442,000	469,000	79,000	151,000
Total	30,499,119	30,281,157	$5,383,277	$5,943,503

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. Oct. 7.	DEPOSITS. Oct. 14.	CIRCULATION. Oct. 7.	CIRCULATION. Oct. 14.
Philadelphia	$2,681,000	$2,681,000	$245,000	$236,000
North America	2,427,942	2,432,949	250,640	242,510
Farmers & Mech	3,870,157	4,056,478	394,460	381,400
Commercial	1,192,000	1,300,000	126,000	133,000
Mechanics'	1,092,498	1,080,693	119,565	119,725
N. Liberties	1,105,000	1,165,000	72,000	76,000
Southwark	767,611	767,612	63,320	67,355
Kensington	538,540	550,207	110,970	125,688
Penn Township	600,247	609,956	67,359	64,417
Western	1,148,575	1,208,283	107,398	107,255
Man. & Mech	817,475	799,945	87,415	84,685
Commerce	547,891	631,121	50,155	49,545
Girard	1,336,609	1,454,035	148,335	152,935
Tradesmen's	437,484	451,301	59,755	58,855
Consolidation	326,818	328,048	105,580	110,195
City	532,251	583,435	48,765	50,470
Commonwealth	320,480	308,066	65,185	73,496
Corn Exchange	258,000	256,000	96,000	101,000
Union	292,000	297,000	48,000	48,000
Total	20,331,970	20,929,931	$2,238,739	$2,249,731

The aggregates compare with those of preceding weeks as follows:

	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Difference.
Capital Stock	$11,811,030	$11,811,075	Inc.. 45
Loans	30,499,119	30,281,157	Dec.. 217,962
Specie	5,383,277	5,943,503	Inc.. 560,226
Due from other B'ks.	1,271,846	1,325,256	Dec.. 53,410
Due to other Banks	3,104,160	2,900,474	Dec.. 203,686
Deposits	20,331,970	20,929,931	Inc.. 597,961
Circulation	2,238739	2,249,731	Inc.. 10,992

The War and its Financ⁰s.

From Hallet's European Circular.

The financial question of the war has been solved with an ease which is an agreeable surprise to ourselves. We had overlooked the preparation made for it by the action of the banks in November last, in view of political difficulties then impending. It was a part of the plan of the conspirators to break down the Government by undermining its credit, and to destroy the power of the North by precipitating a financial crisis. The *rôle* that Mr. COBB, then Secretary of the Treasury, performed in this City, is familiar to all. The Banks, in self-defence, virtually consolidated their capitals, by combining for mutual protection and defence. This combination, which henceforward secured unity of purpose and harmony of action, prepared them for the present crisis. Provisions for taking the loan were fully made nine months before it was offered or even thought of. It was a happy inspiration, or necessity, that laid so deep and broad the foundations. Those who did it, had little idea of the part they were performing in the grand drama. It rendered the success of the rebellion impossible before it unfurled the standard of revolt. It secured to the North that financial independence of all the world, which is as gratifying to ourselves as it is incomprehensible to foreigners. They cannot help witnessing the phenomena, but they have not yet penetrated the cause. To most of them, particularly Englishmen, our commercial and political downfall was a matter of course. * * * * * * *

The following is an abstract of the weekly statements of the Banks, from the date of taking the first instalment to Oct. 12:

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.
Aug. 17	$108,717,434	$49,733,990	$92,046,308
Aug. 24	137,663,938	47,119,481	118,456,307
Aug. 31	141,081,474	45,098,113	120,436,010
Sept. 7	139,158,230	41,887,230	114,091,061
Sept. 14	136,565,624	37,529,412	106,760,876
Sept. 21	130,192,258	36,805,177	99,316,831
Oct. 5	149,316,488	39,809,901	120,607,540
Oct. 12	156,318,914	41,139,606	129,188,487

In the last statement, the whole of the second instalment is included, and a portion of it in that of Oct. 5.

The variation in the specie column shows the working of the loan, and, in fact, the influence of the expenditures of Government upon the financial condition of the country. Upon the negotiation of the loan the Government immediately began to draw specie. At one time it had reduced the amount to $35,000,000—the reduction being nearly $15,000,000. The lowest average amount for any one week was $36,805,177. The return current has now set in. The amount now held by the banks is only $8,594,384 less than the highest specie point ever reached, and shows already a gain of nearly $7,000,000. The amount of specie in the banks *and in the Government Treasury* in the City is $51,708,704, against $54,514,229 on the 19th of August. The tendency is to still greater accumulations. It is not specie that is wanted to carry on the war, but food, clothing, ships, means of transportation, and munitions of war. There is no more reason why these should be paid for in specie in time of war than in a time of peace. It is enough that the Government can at all times command all it wants. As a general rule, creditors of Governments prefer a check on a bank to specie, in payment of their claims. They want the money to pay their own debts, due, perhaps, to the banks. Government is, in fact, distinguished in no manner from any other borrower. All its expenditures return immediately into the hands of the people. Its action, consequently, is not calculated to tighten up the market, but by its immense expenditures to make business active and money more plenty.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 76¾; Reading Railroad, 18⅝; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 9¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 40. Exchange on New-York, par@1-10 ₱ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows: 77 bbls. Ashes, 41,778 bbls. Flour, 484 bbls. Corn Meal, 145 sacks Buckwheat Flour, 186,869 bushels Wheat, 75,284 bushels Corn, 907 bushels Rye, 22,475 bushels Barley, 26,300 bushels Oats, 2,576 bushels Malt, 1,698 packages Provisions, and 1,827 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been quiet at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—No important movements have transpired since our last. Prices nominal.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 75 mats Java, at 21c.; 500 mats Ceylon, at 19c., and 75 bags Laguayra, at 18c. ₱ lb., usual terms. Week's receipts of Rio Coffee, 3,000 bags. Week's sales of Rio Coffee, 4,774 bags. Stock of all kinds in first hands this morning, 115,787 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 11,284 mats and 250 bags Ceylon, 2,

...ENCE OF ...ining 10 acres of ... ment; the grounds are filled with fine fruit trees of ... variety. To let with or without the furniture, ... carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be ... on the 1st of November. For particulars, inquire ... subscriber on the premises.
CHARLES H. RUGGLES.

...LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF TREMONT, ... cent country house, twelve rooms, lot 100 feet ... on high ground, three minutes' walk from ... depôt, one block from stage route, eleven ... from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad. Attached to ... A good well of water; communication to the ... street; fare 15 cents. Will be rented ... to WILLIAM GRAY, Tremont, ...

...RY SEAT.—WANTED TO PURCHASE ... not ... ... of New-York; south and ... preferable; for which cash or unencumbered real estate will be given, from six to eight thousand dollars; east side of the Hudson preferred. Address COUNTRY SEAT, Box No. 1,250 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villas sites to rent and for sale low, by BENAJ. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—AT CARMANSVILLE, TWO HANDsome new houses, on 162d-st., beautifully situated, overlooking the Hudson River. Also, one three story-brick house on 10th-av., near 152d-st. Also, part of house No. 1,360 Broadway. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,364 Broadway.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE AND stable, with one or two acres of ground, within 60 miles of New-York, and one and a half of depôt, near or on a stream, river or lake; price not to exceed $200. Apply at No. 115, Chambers-st.

WANTED, FOR CASH—A COUNTRY SEAT within 15 miles of the City Hall, with at least ten acres of land. Address A. X. T., Box No. 831 *Times* Office, giving full description. Brokers are requested not to answer.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm of 97 acres, near Rye Depôt, Westchester County, with stock, fixtures, implements, &c. Apply to HANSON K. CORNING, No. 84 South-st., New-York.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT FISHhill Landing; will be let very cheap to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN SCRYMSER, No. 126 Front-st.

WANTED—A COUNTRY HOUSE, WITH ABOUT ten acres of land, near railroad station, at a moderate rent. Address Box No. 3,305 Post-office.

COTTAGES AND FARMS FOR SALE.—... acres, for $1,600; 6 acres, $1,550; 12 acres, $1,950; also, other farms. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—ON GROVE TERRACE, IN THE VILlage of West Hoboken, two 2-story cottage houses, very desirable for small families; good facilities for getting to the city. N. B.—The above property, including three other houses in the same location, is for sale, or will exchange for city property. Apply to A. ANDERSON, corner Palisade and Paterson ave., West Hoboken, N. J., or to W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET.—A WELL-FURNISHED FOUR-STORY ... stone, English-basement house to let, to a responsible party; it is in good order, having been painted and cleaned throughout. Apply at No. 37 9th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., from 9 to 1 o'clock, daily.

TO LET.—TWO THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with stores attached, corner Bedford and De Kalb-aves., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 237 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A NEAT COTTAGE, in good neighborhood, (near Clinton-av.,) convenient to Fulton ferry by Myrtle-av. cars. Rent low. Apply at No. 115 Joralemon-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY ... house No. 65 Hammond-st., newly painted and in complete order. To a private family, it will be rented low. Apply at No. 86 Warren-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A HOUSE IN Franklin-av., Brooklyn, near Myrtle-av. cars; rent $8 per month. Inquire of PETER A BEST, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 9TH-ST., between 5th-av. and University-place; the house is handsomely and comfortably furnished, and has been lived in by none but the present owner. To a desirable tenant the terms will be moderate. For further particulars, inquire of F. J. BARRETTO & CO., No. 74 Beaver-st., N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 41 East 26th-st., to a private family only—12 rooms with the improvements, in perfect order. To see the house, apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT, NO. 36 East 13th-st., near University-place. Possession given immediately. Address W. H. LE ROY, 45 William-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 72 EAST 14th-st., to a strictly private family.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN A GOOD location, where the rent will be taken in board, and where a few other boarders may be taken. Address B., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

STORE WANTED—SUITABLE FOR POULTRY, pork and vegetables; up town preferred, between 3d and 6th avs. Rent must be moderate. Address, for one week, G. G., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—THE SUBscriber would like to exchange his house and two lots of ground, situated on one of the avenues in Brooklyn, and within eight minutes' walk of the Fulton-av. cars, with or without the furniture, which is handsome, being a very desirable residence for a small, genteel family, and the prettiest place for its size in Brooklyn, for a good house with from two to five acres of land on the Hudson, or within view of some river, (not in Jersey,) worth from $4,000 to $5,000. Must be within 1½ hours of the City, and not more than 1½ miles from depôt or landing. Address M., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Madison-av. and 39th-st., one of the very best houses, newly furnished, in the City, 26½ by 66 feet, lot 100 feet; parlor-floor all finished in hard wood in the most exquisite style. Will be sold very low and on terms to suit. Apply to B. SMITH, No. 78 West 29th-st., or at No. 46 East 26th-st. House seen at any hour.

FARMS.

WANTED—A GOOD FARM ON THE HUDSON River, in a healthy locality, between Yonkers and Peekskill, of twenty or a hundred acres, with good buildings thereon. Address, for five days, FARMER, Station D Post-office, Bible House, stating particulars.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—JACOB SURGET *against* JOHN B. YOUNG, Catherine Van Cleve and Garret Van Cleve, Gersnom Bulkley, James H. Schoonmaker and William Dunning—Summons for Relief.—To the above-named James H. Schoonmaker: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at his office in the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 68 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint, within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated, New-York, July 20, 1861. G. T. STRONG,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 68 Wall-st., N. Y.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 27th day of September, 1861. G. T. STRONG,
o2-law6mW Plaintiff's Attorney.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF ROBERT H. COLES, Surrogate of the County of Westchester: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD CORNING, late of the town of Rye, in said County, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at the office of JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March, A. D. 1862.—Dated Sept. 16, A. D. 1861.
JASPER E. CORNING, } Administrat's.
s-law6mW JOHN E. PARSONS, }

PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSwell C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALBEMARL H. WASHBURN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, No. 36 Barclay-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of February next. Dated Aug. 1, 1861. HENRY A. WASHBURN,
au7—law6mW Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN T. CARRYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 2 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 2, 1861.
LORENZO CARRYL, Executor.
CHARLOTTE M. CARRYL, Executrix.
ap16-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Clark, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of J. Whitehead, No. 98 East 38th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of February next. Dated, New-York, the 19th day of August, 1861. JOSEPH WHITEHEAD, Administrator.
HARRIET L. CLARK, Administratrix.
au31-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARLYSLE ... WEEKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of STEPHEN H. THAYER, Esq., No. 150 ... assau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1861.
jy3-law6mW ELIZA ANN WEEKS,
Administratrix.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

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GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

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GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

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LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

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They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right o the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

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HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of anydisagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

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The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

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HENRY C. SPALDING,
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☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

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As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

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meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

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CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.

Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.
Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.

For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 26 West 39th-st.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 19 West 16th-st.,
Reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New York.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 East 29th-st., near Madison-square. The French and Spanish Languages are taught by resident governesses. Applications for circulars, &c., will receive immediate attention.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

SIGNOR G. MAGRI—TEACHER OF FRENCH, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese and Latin, has the honor to announce to his pupils, friends, and the public generally, that he continues to give instruction in the above languages in colleges, schools, seminaries, and in private families, and in particular private lessons and classes of young ladies and gentlemen. In New-York at Mrs. STEER'S school for young ladies, at No. 54 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., and in Brooklyn, at his residence, No. 208 Henry-st., near Atlantic. Signor MAGRI has a new method by which the progress in pronunciation and spelling is greatly facilitated.

THE PAVILION FAMILY SCHOOL, Hartford, Ct., will commence its next session THURSDAY, Oct. 31. It is intended to furnish the lads gathered here with a home and home influences. Constant efforts will be made to improve their habits and manners, as well as to advance them in their studies. The modern languages, music and drawing, will be taught to those desiring it. For circulars and further particulars, apply to Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, office of the *N. Y. Observer*, A. O. VAN LENNEP, No. 119 Pearl-st., N. Y., or address the Principals, I. & J. BIRD.

FOUR LITTLE GIRLS, UNDER THE age of eleven years, will be received as boarders, at the Misses WILLIAMS' School, No. 23 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, near De Kalb-av. This school has been established nearly nine years. It is pleasantly situated, a few rods from Washington Park. The comforts of a home will be combined with a good education. The health of the children particularly attended to. For particulars, apply at the school.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGlish and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 826 Broadway; and at the School.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM.—NO. 68 WEST 26th-st., Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school for boys, and young gentlemen advanced in study, affords a thorough English Education, complete preparation for College or for business, careful instruction in modern languages and drawing, and military drill, a the option of parents or guardians. The next year wilt begin on MONDAY, Sept 23. Circulars at the bookstores.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE into his family a few boys, to educate for business or college. They will enjoy the comforts of home, with the best personal instruction and care. For circulars and information inquire of Weeks & De Forest, No. 55 Wall-st., or address Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—AT SOUTH Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass., will commence the next session Nov. 6. Circulars can be had of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st.; W. W. Rose, No. 65 Cedar-st.; at Rice & Andrews' Educational Rooms, No. 335 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL of the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., receives students Nov. 1, for a term of twenty-one weeks. Board and tuition, common English, including military drill, under an experienced officer, $150 a year. Superior advantages for young ladies in piano, music, French and English. Write for a catalogue.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Boys fitted for college or business. French is the language of the house. For circulars containing references and full particulars, apply to Fijux Hotel, No. 10 Waverley-place, or to the Principal, JULES ROUSSEL, A. M.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO GIVE INSTRUCTION to one or two children in the early branches of an English education; will take the whole charge of them if desired. Salary not so much an object as a pleasant home. Would go in the country or to California. Address I. B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MADAME J. V. CAUCHOIS' ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 258 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. A class of Oil Painting and Grecian Art on Saturdays, taught by Mme. Cauchois. Particular attention given to the Primary Department.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK —$110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open Nov. 4. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 183 Water-st.; of W. J. ELGER, Esq., No. 882 Broadway, or of the Principal.

INSTITUTE RIDING SCHOOL.—(CAPT. RALSTON) Nos. 115 and 117 West 23d-st., reopens Oct. 1, for private and class riding lessons, &c., and circulars or any information can be obtained at the Institute. Saddle horses for Central Park or road for ladies' or gentlemen's riding.

A PLEASANT HOME, GOOD EDUCATION and motherly care may be obtained for three or four children, at a low price; location very healthy; access cheap and easy. Inquire of Mr. BALL, No. 481 Broadway, in music-store, or No. 67 East 29th-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEST MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 23d-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MISS BEAN, MADAME DIETZ AND MISS MOFFAT.—French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 79 East 16th-st. The best professors and teachers are engaged. Instruction given in special English branches, or in any of the languages.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS.—An experienced teacher, with a healthy situation on the sound, near the City, would take this number at reasonable charges. Address A. M., Box No. 283, Post-office, New-York.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR EIGHT small boys on a large farm near Hackensack, N. J. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. Pupils received any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY WISHES TO exchange French lessons for singing lessons. Good references given and required. Address FRENCH, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 4. For circulars address the Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL OPENS Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chan. University.

C. H. RIVERS' NEW ACADEMY, NO. 33 Schermerhorn, corner of Court-st., Brooklyn—all the fashionable dances are taught in one course of lessons. Classes are now forming. Send for a circular.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861.
GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT, CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861, at 1,186 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN—Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals. For circulars, address them, or the Agent, J. R. WILCOX, No. 343 4th-av.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 88 West 48th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

INSTRUCTION.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
Now in its forty-second year, has reopened with every advantage for the education of youth in all the departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at any age, and thoroughly prepared for college or business. The Rector is assisted by twelve experienced teachers, and can thus insure to each scholar a due share of attention. As new classes are now forming in Latin, Greek, French, German, Book-keeping and English branches, the present time is most favorable for entrance.

Reference is made to the following gentlemen, whose sons were members of the school last year: Rev. Dr. Hatfield, Rev. Dr. Spencer, Rev. Dr. Dowling, Rev. S. M. Isaacs, Rev. C. K. Imbrie, Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, Gen. Irvin McDowell, Gen. Ewen, Peter S. Hoe, Esq., Stephen P. Russel, Esq., James Marsh, Esq., E. H. Van Winkle, M. D.; Dr. Sanford, of Ravenswood; Dr. Trask, of Astoria; Judge Fink, of Jersey City, &c. Circulars at the school. G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

CIVIL AND MILITARY COLLEGE AT BEAVERWICK MANOR, near Albany, N. Y.
This institution will be opened on the 23d day of October, under the direction of Prof. B. Franklin Greene, Civil Engineer; Prof. James Hall, New-York State Geologist; Prof. Amos Dean, LL. D., and other associate members of the Professorial Corps. For circulars and further information, address
B. FRANKLIN GREENE,
Director, &c., Albany, N. Y.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

TO ARTISTS.—WANTED, A YOUNG GENTLEman with some capital, and acquainted with landscape painting, to join the advertiser in fitting up a room and forming a class to instruct in painting. Address ARTIST, Station D, Post-office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

PRIVATE DANCING CLASS.—MR. CHARRUAUD'S Class at Mrs. STEERS' Boarding School, No. 56 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will commence the 29th of October. Days—TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars, for terms, &c., may be had as above, or at No. 148 East 17th-st.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERienced and successful teacher, a position in a family or school; will take board as partial compensation; will prepare boys for recitation in school, or take entire charge and fit them for college; thorough instruction in the common and higher English branches, and in Latin and Greek; will give private lessons to young gentlemen or ladies; best City reference given as to character and capacity. Address TUTOR, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN who can bring with him a few pupils, a situation as teacher of the classics, and belles lettres. Has had eight years of experience in responsible positions; would prefer a City school, or a tutorship in a private family. Refers to the President of Columbia College and others. Address H., No. 125 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A LADY TEACHER IN a select family school to take the charge of three or four small children; must be able to instruct in drawing and calisthenics; one who would be satisfied with a pleasant home and some small compensation for the Winter, with prospect of salary in the Spring, can address PRINCIPAL, office of Francis Morgan, No. 10 Pine-st.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, AN EXPEarienced teacher, desires an engagement for a few hours daily, in a family or school, to instruct in English, French and music; unexceptionable reference given. Address M. T., Teacher, station-square Post-office.

A TEACHER.—AN EXAERIENCED TEACHer wishes to give instruction in the English branches, composition and rudiments of Latin, to private pupils. Terms moderate, and best of references. Address W. S., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—WANTED, by a lady accustomed to teaching, an opportunity to give lessons in music and rudiments of French, and assist in English if required, two or three hours daily, in a school or family, in New-York or Brooklyn. Address TEACHER, Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—AN English lady wishes to form an engagment in a family or school, or as visiting governess; she teaches English, French and music, and can give the best references. Address E. C., No. 33 West 22d-st., New-York.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, AS GOVERNESS by a private family in the neighborhood of the City a young German lady, to teach children the English branches, also French and music. A perfect knowledge of the French language, and a high standard in music are indispensable, and none need apply who do not confidently possess these qualifications. Address Box No 1,166 Post-office, stating where an interview may be had

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO has had several years' experience in the most respectable families, both in this country and in Europe, desires a situation as governess to children under fourteen years of age, or as companion to a lady; would have no objection to travel in either capacity; satisfactory references can be given. Address S. F. S., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, IN A FAMILY residing less than twenty miles from the City, a young lady as governess or teaching companion, to instruct in English and French, and who can sing. A communicant of the Episcopal Church preferred. Address F., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A LADY, A situation as teacher in a family or school; would have no objection to teaching the children of two families together. Highest reference can be given. Address Miss S. N. MERTON, Madison-square Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young lady, as governess; is accustomed to teach English, French, music and embroidering; terms moderate. Apply at, or address, for one week, No. 61 Dean-st., between Smith and Hoyt-sts., Brooklyn.

AS VISITING TUTOR.—A COLLEGE GRADuate, of experience in teaching, desires an engagement as visiting tutor in a family or a private school; not more than one or two hours per day given. Subjects—Common School studies, Latin, Greek, History, or English literature (lessons or lectures.) The most unexceptionable City references. Address Box No. 4,028 N. Y. P.

A GRADUATE OF KILLARNEY COLlege, and subsequently of a French university, after fourteen years' study and six years' experience in teaching, desires an engagement in City or country, as teacher of Greek, Latin, English branches, elementary mathematics and commercial sciences, or a professorship of logic, ethics, metaphysics, anthropology, chemistry, experimental philosophy, botany and mineralogy. Superior references and testimonials of scholastic ability will be furnished. Address E. F. M., No. 161 East 29th-st.

A YOUNG LADY (AN EPISCOPALIAN) WHO has had several years' experience, desires an engagement in a family or school; she refers to some of the first families in this City, where she has taught; will instruct either young or advanced pupils in the English branches, music, French, drawing, painting, and ornamental needlework if desired. Terms very moderate. Call or address for three days TEACHER, No. 247 Washington-st., corner of Johnson, Brooklyn.

A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, WITH EXperience in teaching the English barnches, with the rudiments of music, is desirous of procuring a situation in a young ladies' seminary; salary no object for the first year; the best of reference given as to character and ability. Address V. H., Harlem, N. Y.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD MUCH EXPERIence in tuition, wishes an engagement as morning or daily governess; she teaches English, French, music and drawing; references to some of the first families in New-York. Address M. S. C., Box No. 3,305 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE PUPILS, OR A SITuation in some family or institution, for one or two hours a day, by a successful teacher—a graduate of a New-England College. For recommendations, or other particulars, address E. H., Union Theological Seminary.

A GERMAN LADY, WHO HAS THE BEST recommendations from this country, wishes to take the charge of the education of one or two children in a gentleman's family; she speaks French fluently, as acquired in Paris, teaches drawing, music, and the English branches. Address No. 194 East Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CROSBY-ST. GYMNASIUM,
Near Bleecker-st., only one minute's walk from Broadway, having been refitted, is now open for the season; classes are being formed; particular attention paid to gentlemen desiring separate instruction. Terms, $12 for twelve months; $8 for six; $5 for three months.
EDWIN ALLAIRE, Proprietor.

IRON KEGS AND CANS.—THE METALLIC KEG COMPANY is furnishing iron kegs for paint, printing ink, drugs, &c. They are stronger and lighter than wood; perfectly tight without solder, and ship without packing. Paints and lead put up in this manner can be had at JESSUP & CHILDS', No. 127 Maiden-lane, CHRISTAL & DONOHUE'S, No. 225 Pearl-st., and at other manufacturers.
The cans for kerosene, oil, varnish, &c., from five to forty-five gallons, are stronger and tighter than tin, and in every respect preferable. Apply at the manufactory, Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A VERY CONVENIENT SIZED fire burglar proof vault, with Yale's patent lock attached, the outside door being made of chilled iron. Also, a small but heavy chilled iron safe with Yale's patent lock attached. These would be very desirable to any one having valuables that they may wish to have kept out of danger. Apply for particulars and price, of CHARLES L. FROST, Office of the Artizan's Bank, No. 117 Nassau-st.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Board of Managers of the Protestant Episcopal Sunday-School Union and Church Book Society will be held at the Depository, No. 762 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM WATSON, Secretary.

THERE IS ONE PLACE IN THE CITY where pure country cows' milk is sold, and no other, for 6 cents a quart, at No. 146 East 16th-st., by the Rockland County and New-Jersey Milk Association, between Broadway and 4th-av. S. W. CANFIELD,
General Agent.
Reference—Come and see for yourselves.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. CAYS.

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E. B. MUDGE & CO.,
NOS. 36 AND 37 PARK-PLACE,
AGENTS FOR
WASHINGTON MILLS,
CHICOPEE MANUFACTURING CO.,
VICTORY MANUFACTURING CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE,
BAY STATE SHAWLS,
IN ALL OUR REGULAR QUALITIES AND PRICES, WITH NEW DESIGNS AND COLORINGS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
A LIMITED QUANTITY, SUPERIOR QUALITY.
BEAVERS,
6-4 Black and Mixed, all Wool and Union.
TRICOTS,
3-4 and 6-4 Black and Mixed, in Fine and Medium Grades.
UNION CLOTHS,
Black and Mixed.
SEAL SKINS,
6-4 Black and Brown.
FANCY CASSIMERES,
Fine and Medium Qualities.
MIXED DOESKINS,
6-4 Ladies' Cloth, all Wool.
COTTON GOODS,
4-4 Brown SHEETINGS, heavy and light.
10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Brown and Black SHEETINGS.
Brown, Bleached and Colored CANTON FLANNELS.
Brown and Bleached SHIRTINGS.
27, 29 and 30-inch Brown DRILLS.
With a complete assortment of the well-known VICTORY MILLS
SILESIAS, CAMBRICS AND UMBRELLA CLOTHS.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
have now in store
A Large and Choice Stock of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS
of every description,
all of which will be offered
at the Lowest market rates.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS.
Two Thousand Pairs of Superior
LACE CURTAINS,
from $2 50 to $5 per pair.
Also,
DRAPERY MUSLIN
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VESTIBULE LACES,
Very Cheap.
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ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering large
Lines of
LINEN AND COTTON GOODS
of every description,
Also,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS AND QUILTS.
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RICH FALL DRESS SILKS,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW AND ELEGANT PARIS STYLES.
ALSO,
LOW-PRICED SILKS,
PLAIN AND FANCY, IN GREAT VARIETY,
FROM AUCTION—AT RETAIL.
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Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
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Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS
ALL THE LATEST
PARIS AND LONDON STYLES,
NOW READY, AT RETAIL!
AT MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES
ORD & TAYLOR,
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Nos. 255 to 261

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HERRMANN'S SOIARBE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

WINTER GARDEN—NAPOLEON THE GREAT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

INSTITUTE OF ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL.—No. 585 Broadway—PANTOMIME, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE—ORION CIRCUS.

PALACE GARDEN—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

HOPE CHAPEL—WILLIAMS' NAUTICAL EXHIBITION.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our Washington dispatches this morning give interesting details of various skirmishes which have taken place across the Potomac, in some of which the exchange of shots has been quite sharp, though without damage on our side. The fighting has all resulted to our advantage. From the Lower Potomac we hear of the erection of new batteries by the rebels, one at the mouth of Quantico Creek, the scene of the late exploit by Lieut. NARRELL. The *Pocahontas* and the *Seminole* yesterday exchanged shots with it, but without result.

It will be seen, by our Washington dispatches, that Government has at last virtually, though not formally, consented to an exchange of prisoners. Fifty-seven of the rebels, now in custody at Washington and in this harbor—a number corresponding with the number of those lately released at Richmond on parole, and sent home under a flag of truce by way of Fortress Monroe—are to be released, on taking the oath of allegiance, or giving their parole not to take up arms again against the Government. The proportion to be released at Washington are already designated; those to be released here are to selected by the offier commanding the post.

The rumors of an intended advance by Gen. BANKS' command across the Potomac, which have prevailed recently, seem to have been without foundation. We learn, however, that on the 7th inst. Harper's Ferry was reoccupied by five companies of the Massachusetts Thirteenth, and that the bridge there is to be finished with all speed. It will be recollected that the work of rebuilding this bridge was commenced some time ago, but was subsequently suspended when Gen. BANKS moved his headquarters from Sandy Hook to Darnestown.

We have received, through rebel sources, a report of an engagement, alleged to have taken place on Friday night last at the head of the Passes of the Mississippi, between certain National vessels stationed there and the rebel flotilla under command of "Commodore" HOLLINS. A dispatch from HOLLINS himself states that he drove all the National vessels aground on the bar of the Southwest Pass, except the *Preble*, which he sunk. The whole story wears an air of improbability, from the fact that "no casualties" are reported on the rebel side, and more especially from the disparity of the forces said to have been engaged—forty guns and one thousand men of the National, and sixteen guns and three hundred men of the rebel fleet. The *Preble* is the only one of our vessels named.

A variety of information is published in the St. Louis papers concerning the movements of the rebel General, PRICE, but they give us no clue to his plans. His army is now reported to be about one hundred miles south of FREMONT'S force. The latter, according to the St. Louis *Democrat*, had advanced on the 12th inst. beyond Tipton, and was in swift pursuit. The report that PRICE and MCCULLOCH had joined their forces, is contradicted by the statement that such a junction was expected by the rebels to take place at Sac River. This could not occur till about the 20th inst., before which time it was fully expected FREMONT would compel a battle.

In the absence of any news of the movements of Gen. FREMONT'S army in Missouri, we are consoled with the report of a fight which took place on the 27th ult., near Shanghai, in Barton County, between a body of Kansas troops under MONTGOMERY and JAMISON, and the advance guard of BEN MCCULLOCH'S army, assisted by some of JACKSON'S State guards. The rebels are said to have been defeated with considerable loss, and pursued forty miles. Great alarm was felt by the rebels at Springfield, lest MONTGOMERY should attack that place. It is also reported that the Thirteenth Illinois Regiment, under Gen. WYMAN, had surprised and captured Lebanon, in Leclerc County, with all the stores and provisions of the rebels; but the report requires confirmation. Lebanon is fifty miles northeast of Springfield, in the direction of Jefferson City.

Thirty armed rebels on Monday stopped a train on the North Missouri Railroad at Rewick, and arrested six National recruiting officers. They then proceeded to search the train, but did not find three hundred Enfield rifles and two tons of military clothing, destined for Nebraska, which were in the Express car.

The Convention of the State of Missouri, now in session, have received an important communication from the Governor. He declares that the existing military law is unsuited to the times, which require promptitude and energy, and urges the adoption of a law more suitable and more simple. In view of the fact that the Missouri treasury is utterly empty, and that it is impossible to collect taxes in a large portion of the State, the Governor recommends that some scheme be devised for raising the money which is indispensably necessary to support troops and defray ordinary expenses. The Governor further submits to the Convention the propriety of postponing the election, as in the present disturbed condition of the State a general election would be impossible. The Governor at the same time reminds the Convention that if they postpone the election, he will, according to the terms of the ordinance, be continued in his office as Provisional Executive "until his successor shall be duly elected and qualified." A resolution declaring the property of rebel citizens of Missouri confiscated, was referred by the Convention to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Later news from Fortress Monroe and Hatteras Inlet is received. There is no change in the condition of affairs at the latter place. Gen. MANSFIELD has returned from there, and has assumed command at Camp Hamilton, near the Fortress. A rebel vessel, being fitted out as a privateer, was discovered recently in an opening above Oregon Inlet, and destroyed by Lieut. MURRAY, of the gunboat *Louisiana*. Information from Sewell's Point, brought over by a number of escaped contrabands, places the number of rebels there at four hundred, with a large number between that point and Norfolk.

It is asserted by late Richmond papers which have come to hand, that the steamer *Nashville* ran the blockade at Charleston on the 12th inst., with Ex-Senators SLIDELL and MASON on board—the former as Commissioner at Paris, and the latter at London, with the hope of speedily being received as Ministers from the Southern Confederacy.

The Governor of Massachusetts has written an interesting letter to a citizen of Indianapolis on the number of troops sent to the war by his State—a point about which there has been some discussion. It appears from the Governor's letter that, up to the present time, Massachusetts has sent to the field of actual service twenty-two full regiments of infantry, four full batteries of artillery, eleven companies of infantry not organized as a regiment, and one battalion of rifles. Part of this force were three months troops; but the State has now in the field seventeen regiments of infantry, eight companies of infantry at Fortress Monroe, three companies of infantry in the New-York Portieth, and three batteries of light artillery. Besides these, the Governor estimates that about 1,500 Massachusetts citizens enlisted in the regiments of other States—nine hundred, at least, having left Boston to join the Irish Brigade. This is the force in the field. In camp there are three regiments under orders to march immediately, and five more in such a state of forwardness as to insure their marching before the close of the present month. There is, also, in camp, a cavalry regiment of a thousand picked men, almost ready for active duty. In addition to all this, the Governor estimates that Massachusetts has contributed at least eleven thousand men to the naval arm of the service. The Governor says that the grand total of men contributed by Massachusetts to the support of the Government and the Union, is from forty-two to forty-five thousand men, and he adds: "We intend to continue our exertions to the end of the war, and to rise in energy and zeal in proportion to the demands of the cause."

From the message of the Governor to the Legislature of Vermont we derive official information concerning the efforts of that gallant little State in behalf of the Union. The First Regiment enlisted for three months, and was honorably mustered out of the service. Four regiments were then raised, uniformed and equipped for the war. They were furnished with army wagons and horses, and armed with rifle muskets at the expense of the State. Another full regiment of infantry is now ready to march. Two companies of sharpshooters have been raised, a regiment of cavalry, and also a squadron of cavalry to form part of the "New-England Regiment of Mounted Cavalry."

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *North American* passed Father Point, on her way to Quebec, yesterday afternoon. She left Liverpool on the 3d and Londonderry on the 4th inst., and her advices are consequently two days later than had been received by previous arrivals. During the four months past there have been 3,703 bales of cotton shipped from Liverpool to the United States, most of which was American. The imports of wheat and flour into England, during the eight months ending with August, reached the value of twenty millions sterling, against only seven millions for the same time last year. The sales in the Liverpool Cotton Market for the week footed up 67,330 bales, of which speculators had taken 28,500, and exporters 8,500. The tendency of the market was upward, an advance of ⅛d. ₩ lb. having taken place. Breadstuffs and Provisions continue about as last reported. Political matters in England were without interest. The contest for the Lord Mayoralty of London had terminated by the withdrawal of the candidate opposing the present incumbent.

The Paris Bourse is reported to be much agitated, and rentes had declined. Letters from Paris state that the Bank of France will probably advance the rate of discount beyond 6 per cent.

Reports are current in Italy that RICASOLI has sent an ultimatum to the Papal Government, as to the settlement of the Roman question

There is nothing of importance from other points on the Continent.

The British Mail steamer *Saladin* arrived at this port yesterday from Kingston, Jamaica, which place she left on the 5th inst. There is no news of special importance. The mail arrangements with New-York are complained of by the Jamaica papers, which state that when $24,000 was voted to aid the steamer proprietors, it was with the understanding that the mail service should be semi-monthly. The attempt to raise cotton in the Island, from seed distributed by the Jamaica Cotton-growing Company, had failed—owing, probably, to the bad quality of the seed. Another attempt is to be made, however, with seed of the Sea Island cotton. Measures are also to be taken, in connection with the cotton-growing movement, to promote immigration, so that there may be no lack of the industrial element.

The Executive Committee of the German Union League met last night to receive reports of Sub-Committees, and make further preparations for a vigorous campaign. The best feeling prevailed. In the Twentieth Ward, the German Union Club also held a large and animated meeting; and in the Tenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards, the German Democratic Union Clubs also assembled in force. We report proceedings elsewhere.

The People's Union Nominating Convention met at Cooper Institute, last evening, and sustained with two exceptions the Senatorial and Assembly candidates for nomination as presented by the district delegates. Dr. HARSON was nominated for Supervisor.

A very interesting lecture was delivered by Mr. R. C. KENDALL, at the Cooper Institute, last evening, offering a solution to the cotton-supply question. Mr. KENDALL thinks that at least two-thirds of the Free States are adapted to the raising of Peruvian Cotton, and that when raised, such cotton will be cheaper and better than that now most extensively used.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, but transacted no business except the passage of a resolution over the Mayor's veto, directing the payment, by the Commissioners of Police, out of unexpended moneys in their hands, the sum of $197, for repairs done to the House of Detention for Witnesses. The appointment of Inspectors and Canvassers of Election was deferred until Monday next. The Committee of the Legislature on Street Openings met yesterday, and after the examination of two witnesses, passed a resolution calling on the Corporation Counsel for a list of streets ordered opened since January, 1861, with the names of all parties connected in any manner therewith.

Four companies of regulars belonging to the Eleventh United States Infantry, under command of Lieut.-Col. SCHRIVER, arrived in this City yesterday from Fort Independence, Boston, *en route* for Perryville, Md. FRANK BROWNELL, late of the First Fire Zouaves and the avenger of ELLSWORTH, accompanies the battalion as Second Lieutenant.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer, convened yesterday by Justice HOGEBOOM, was adjourned to Monday next. The Forrest Divorce case was again before the Superior Court at General Term, on appeal from the report of the referee, allowing Mrs. FORREST $4,000 alimony. The Shook case is on trial before Justice HOGEBOOM, at the Circuit of the Supreme Court. The case has been too often stated to need a recapitulation of facts. A case heard on appeal before the General Term of the Superior Court—DINGELDEIN against the Third-avenue Railroad Company—will, to some extent, illustrate how corporation contracts are obtained, performed and paid for. Before Judge BRADY, in the Common Pleas, the jury in a case—MENZEIL against FOX & LINGARD—gave the plaintiff six cents damages, for having been taken from a reserved seat and ejected from the theatre. By her will, just admitted to probate, ELIZABETH RUCKEL, makes a number of charitable bequests.

There was another large business on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Prices were higher than on Monday at the early Board, but fell back ⅛@1 ₩ cent. in the afternoon. United States 6s, 95; New-York Central, 78⅛. Exchange closed 107¼@107⅜ ₩ cent.

Holders of Breadstuffs were generally eager to sell yesterday, and as the export demand was restricted, prices of Flour, Wheat and Corn favored buyers decidedly. Provisions were in moderate request at previous quotations. Groceries were less active, as were also Tallow and Naval Stores. Candles, COTTON, Fish, Foreign Liquors, Metals, Seeds, Spices and Whalebone were lightly dealt in. Hay, Hops, Fruit, the principal kinds of Oils, Tobacco and Whisky, were in demand. Freight engagements were limited.

The cattle yards are well filled this week, but not so crowded as at the last market. There are about 4,200 beeves on sale at Forty-fourth-street, and in weight and quality they are superior to those recently offered. Trade was moderately brisk yesterday, country buyers taking freely for feeding. Washington Market is so filled with dressed meat that wholesale butchers cared little whether they purchased or not. Prices were a shade firmer than the "ruinous rates" one week ago—ranging from 5c. to 8½c., with occasional sales of fat bullocks at about 9c. The prospect for to-day is rather discouraging to owners.

The Reported Naval Defeat.

We are indebted to the rebels for late and important news from New-Orleans and the mouth of the Mississippi. The only trouble we have is to determine how much of it is worthy of belief; for we have found that a rebel bulletin of victory has followed every clash of arms, no matter how unfortunate the result may have been to the rebel side. It is a part of the rebel system of warfare, and felt to be necessary, no doubt, in order to keep the cause alive, to make the rebel population believe that their arms are always triumphant. And hence, perhaps, the present boastful dispatch from New-Orleans.

The news is that Commodore HOLLINS, the rebel commander of the New-Orleans gunboats, made an attack on the United States blockading fleet, at the head of the Passes in the Mississippi River, on the night of the 11th inst., and succeeded, after a short struggle, in driving them all aground on the bar of the Southwest Pass, except the sloop-of-war *Preble*, which he sunk. HOLLINS reports the number of his guns at sixteen, and his men at three hundred; and he gives to the National force engaged in the conflict forty guns and one thousand men.

Our communications with the blockading fleet at the mouth of the Mississippi are so imperfect and so infrequent that we do not know certainly what National vessels were present near the Passes at the time of this reported engagement. The squadron there is believed to be composed as follows: Frigate *Savannah*, 50 guns; screw steamer *Niagara*, 14 guns; steam sloop *Richmond*, 16 guns; sloops-of-war *Vincennes*, 20 guns, and *Preble*, 16 guns; side-wheel steamer *Water Witch*, 2 guns. This squadron has not been content, recently, in lying idly, off and on, in the Gulf, in front of the mouths of the Mississippi, but it has pushed up with a view to get command of the main channel of the river before it diverges into its *debouching* Passes. According to rebel report, a very remarkable success attended the enterprise of the National fleet. On the 4th of October, it was telegraphed from New-Orleans to the rebel Government at Richmond, that the United States blockading squadron had dug a passage through the mud of one of the five mouths of the Mississippi River to the sand spit which commands the whole five of them, and then had the *Vincennes*, *Water Witch*, and two other vessels of the squadron, to protect the prompt erection of works which, in less than a week, would command all five of the mouths, passes or entrances to and from the Mississippi River.

This demonstration of the National forces was far more formidable to New-Orleans than the occupation of Ship Island and Mississippi City, which had, only a short time previously, cut off New-Orleans from Mobile. If this movement should prove successful, it was seen that the United States would control, absolutely, the communication of New-Orleans with the sea, and shut up the river by land batteries far more effectually than any blockading squadron could.

The people of Louisiana were alarmed. The Governor issued a proclamation straightway, commanding a most thorough organization and daily drill of all arms-bearing males in the State, over 18 and under 45 years of age, with a view to repel the threatened invasion. Military officers were required to "compel" the attendance of all persons subject to militia duty; the penalty of failing to attend was, to be accused of infidelity to the cause of the South. At the same time, the New-Orleans papers urged that every gunboat should be put in commission, and a line of batteries erected "from New-Orleans to the Balize."

On the 5th inst. telegraphic news was received at Nashville, Tenn., that New-Orleans had "fallen into the possession of the Federal forces." It was, for a time, generally credited by the Tennessee rebels. We know the story was false, but the fact that it got abroad shows how thoroughly frightened the rebels of New-Orleans were; and how necessary it was to restore their equanimity by some such success as HOLLINS reports himself to have gained. It is well to keep in mind all these facts and circumstances in considering the bulletin of the rebel Commodore. If ever the rebel managers could afford to pay a bounty for lying, it was in the present emergency; and HOLLINS is a man unquestionably equal to the crisis and the demands of his country upon him.

So much for the mitigating circumstances of this report from New-Orleans. There is enough about it to make us doubt whether it is so much a disaster to our fleet, and so great a victory to HOLLINS, as he represents. And first, it is evident that but a small part of our squadron was engaged in the fight. HOLLINS says we had forty guns in the engagement. Probably we had the *Vincennes*, 22 guns; *Preble*, 16 guns, and *Water Witch*, 2 guns—in all, 88 guns. That would leave the *Niagara*, the *Savannah*, and the *Richmond*—in all, 80 guns—out of the fight altogether; which we presume was the case. This would agree with the report of Oct. 4, which stated that the *Vincennes*, *Water Witch*, and two other vessels, were above the bars of the Passes, protecting the erection of batteries on the sand-spit. If this work on the batteries should be allowed to go on one week, said the dispatches to Richmond, on the 4th inst., the five Passes of the Mississippi will be commanded by the Nationals. It seems probable that HOLLINS got all the gunboats he could gather, and started down to the mouth of the river, to drive away the protecting sloops-of-war, if possible, and capture or disperse the men engaged in erecting batteries on the sand-spit. If so, it appears by his own report that he failed. He speaks of sinking the *Preble*, and driving the other vessels aground; he talks of "peppering" these vessels after they got fast in the sand. But why didn't he destroy them? Was anything more easy than to riddle with shot and shell such helpless objects as grounded vessels, which he was near enough to "pepper" so well with his little fleet that had not suffered a casualty?

HOLLINS opens his bulletin well, but it closes quite impotently; and we are not surprised to find that the gallant Commodore arrived at New-Orleans on the night of the 12th, leaving the National vessels to recover from their slight chastisement, and relieve themselves of their stranded condition as quickly as possible. We should not wonder to hear next that the National batteries on the sand-spit were far enough advanced to play an important part in the naval engagement, and that HOLLINS found it highly inexpedient to follow the sloops-of-war under the guns of these batteries, and accordingly returned to New-Orleans with the empty vaunt of having run them aground and left them.

European Intervention in Mexico.

The doubts we ventured to express upon the first announcement, by the London *Post*, of the terms of a European treaty for the settlement of Mexican matters, have been confirmed by each subsequent arrival. Even when the London *Times* came to the rescue of the *Post*, its indorsement by no means covered the original statement. There had enough, probably, passed between the British and French Governments to prove that both were satisfied the time had come to give the condition of Mexico a very careful consideration; and there had, possibly, been an interchange of inchoate ideas and suggestions, pointing in the direction of some joint intervention; but while the *Times* did not assert that even the preliminaries had been arranged, the Paris *Patrie* declared the French Government was not a party to any negotiations; and the *Constitutionnel*, equally a semi-official print, has since confirmed this declaration.

The article we reproduce from the *Times* in another column adds confirmation to these French authorities; for so far from presenting the Mexican debts as a ground of interference, the British organ fairly shifts the argument to provocations entirely ignored by the treaty, as epitomized by the *Post*. It is the wrongs suffered by British persons, and not by British creditors, which constitutes, in the sight of the London *Times*, an only adequate basis of intervention.

Herein we at last find the case of the conjoint Powers rested upon something like a rational predicate. The tale of intervention has presented no trait more remarkable than the disproportion between the motives, the the means, and the proposed result. Mexico cries out to humanity to interpose and give her back to peace, civilization and prosperity. What England, France and Spain proposed to do in response was to secure the inconsiderable interest due to subjects of their respective crowns. Nothing could be more idle. The entire indebtedness of Mexico is about $118,000,000. The gross annual interest on this sum, at rates varying between 3 and 6 per cent., very little exceeds $5,000,000; and even with regard to that amount, inconsiderable as it is in international transactions, the question was not whether it should be lost altogether, but whether a payment at the end of two years, as proposed by the new Liberal Administration, should be acceded to, or a current payment insisted upon. When we add that of these $5,000,000 of interest, the fraction due under the Spanish convention is exactly $180,000, and under the French convention $18,000, it will be seen how meagre the interest of Spain and France is in the merely financial question. The entire Spanish claim, principal and interest, would probably pay something less than half the cost of as much of the expedition as falls to the share of the Court of Madrid alone. The share of France is not to be measured by the trifling residue of debt due French subjects. England alone has a sufficient pecuniary interest to warrant, at a superficial view, the stupendous plans she proposes for its protection; but than England none knows better the inadequacy of the customs revenue she proposes to sequestrate to meet the first instalment of interest overdue, or to keep up with the future amounts as they accrue; for England has already tried her hand at administering the Mexican revenues, and discovered that the cost of collection doubles the entire amount received.

We may recur, therefore, confidently to the conviction that in this European intervention should it be finally resolved upon, much more is meant than will meet the eye of him who puts his trust in the disclosures of official organs. Mexico can never have opulent revenues to distribute between creditors, until, by the restoration of peace and good government, she returns to those mining, industrial and agricultural pursuits, which will richly enable her to become a rapacious customer in the markets of Europe and the United States. Nothing more than this is wanting. All the results to flow from inferior measures are worthless compared with this. But in view of the bitter animosities prevailing in the Mexican mind against all Europeans—an animosity which armed intervention, especially where the arms are in the hands of their traditional enemies, the Spaniards, must be utterly implacable and unconquerable—it is hopeless to anticipate the restoration of peace, or even the temporary truce that forcible subjugation may procure from the largest preparations the joint Powers may determine upon. We believe ourselves justified in pronouncing European influence, whether armed or diplomatic, wholly unequal to the pacification of Mexico. War, if it be determined upon, must be a war of depopulation and military recolonization. So bitter and uncompromising has this aversion to foreigners become—an aversion founded upon the veteran resentments of the war of independence, and strengthened by the atrociously wicked and heartless mischief-making of European diplomatists, and by the fraudulent and usurious character of the debts, in regard to which it has been the employment of these diplomatists to bully, intrigue, bribe, corrupt; inciting at one moment a domestic insurrection, at the next bringing formidable fleets to seize the seaports, bombard populous cities, and confiscate the revenues—that it must always be impracticable to gain tranquility from European intervention. "It can only make a desert, and call it peace."

Whatever warfare the three Powers may propose or prosecute against Mexico, it is quite certain that the Government of the United States has the fate of the Republic in its hands, and that to American mediation and intervention the business must sooner or later come. The belligerent movements now threatened will have the effect not only of destroying the last chance of the European creditor, and of rendering the residence of Europeans in Mexico forever unsafe, but it will drive the Mexican people into relations of warmer friendship with this Government, and so transfer all the fruits of conquest to our account. It seems hardly possible that these certainties can entirely escape the attention of French and English statesmanship; and yet so thoroughly has the page of recent Mexican history been falsified by such reporters as ORWAY and GABRIAC, that we can hardly expect an intelligent treatment of the subject by the Governments it has misled; and if the league be really constituted, we can only confide in events to shew the framers their fatal error.

GEN. FREMONT AND THE ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary of War has returned from his visit to Gen. FREMONT'S headquarters, and will now be able to act intelligently upon the various matters urged against the General's management of military affairs in that Department. So far as appears, no steps have been taken toward interfering in any way with Gen. FREMONT'S command, nor is there any authentic intimation that a Court-martial will be ordered to investigate the allegations of Col. BLAIR against him. Indeed, we think it altogether likely that the proceedings will be dropped in the case of both these officers, and that whatever action the Administration may resolve upon will be taken without regard to the complaints of either against the other.

Thus far the Government certainly has not shown any partiality for Courts-martial. Even in cases which, according to all military usage, would seem imperatively to require such a proceeding, nothing whatever has been done. It seemed impossible to permit the surrender of the Norfolk Navy-yard, at the very outset of the rebellion, to pass without inquiry,—and it was not easy to see how a Court-martial could be avoided in the case of Gen. PIERCE, for his allegd misconduct at Big Bethel. Yet in neither of these cases, nor in any of the others of a similar character which have occurred, has there been any disposition to resort to such a tribunal. With these precedents, it is scarcely probable that the Administration will change its course and initiate a new policy in the case of Gen. FREMONT. We presume that Gen. CAMERON has insisted upon a more exact conformity with the army regulations in regard to purchases for the army, and greater deference to the views of the Government in the general conduct of the campaign. Beyond this, we are inclined to believe that Gen. FREMONT will be left to the sole command of his department.

Most of the dangers which seemed a fortnight ago to be impending over the State have, at least for the present, disappeared. Gen. PRICE is clearly retreating, instead of making the stand that was anticipated at Lexington. FREMONT seems disposed, as soon as he can collect the means of transportation, to follow him—but without any very brilliant prospect of bringing him to an engagement.

THE NEW CITY CHARTER.—The State Legislature, at its last session, created a Commission in this City to prepare a new City Charter. It was composed of well-known citizens, representing equally the different political parties, and was directed to prepare the new instrument and publish it at least thirty days in advance of the next Municipal election. Their work ought, therefore, to be completed by the 1st of November. But they have wasted the whole Spring and Summer, and now—within a fortnight of the time fixed for completing their work—they have done absolutely nothing whatever in regard to it. Their principal topic of discussion thus far has been the selection of newspapers in which to publish their proceedings: and even this they have not accomplished.

As a matter of course, it would be idle to expect that anything will be done by this commission towards framing a new charter. Indeed, we do not believe they have ever intended to do anything. They have wasted their time so systematically and deliberately,—they have avoided, with so much care and so much success, the very appearance of doing anything, that the whole thing has evidently been with them a mere sham from the very beginning. The Convention is really under the control of half a dozen old politicians, mainly from Tammany, who will take very good care that nothing is done with the Charter to interfere with their political purposes.

If we are to have any amendments of the Charter, or any reform in our City Government worth a straw, we must look for them to the Legislature. And we must see to it, moreover, that this City is represented there this Winter by men capable of making and carrying through such reforms as will give us a respectable government, and relieve us from some of the burdens which threaten to crush the City. *Now or never municipal reform must be effected.* The public mind is aroused to the necessity, and will sanction any judicious measures for effecting it. The war makes our public burdens keenly felt, and enlists the great body of our citizens in the work of reforming the abominable abuses which pervade every department of our government. But vigorous, united and well-directed action is needed to render this improved disposition of the public of any avail. Personal considerations must be sacrificed to the common good. All who think alike must act together; and if they are not prepared to do this, then they must make up their minds to fresh defeats and the prolonged sway of corruption and misrule.

A NEW COTTON PROJECT.—This is the day for new projects concerning cotton. The Southern rebellion has opened the eyes of the whole world to the inconvenience and danger of being dependent upon a single section for the supply of one of the most indispensable articles of consumption. England is straining every nerve to find new fields for the production of cotton; and thus to make herself independent of the Southern States. Meantime, we have a new and rather startling theory broached by Mr. KENDALL, who has had a good deal of practical experience in raising cotton. In a lecture delivered last evening, of which a report will be found in another column, he maintains that cotton may be raised with the utmost facility and with great profit, in nearly every part of the Northern States. It is not the ordinary cotton plant of the South,—but the cotton tree of Peru of which he speaks,—but he presents many considerations to show that it may be made, to a very great extent, a substitute for the cotton raised in the Southern States. The subject deserves and will doubtless receive the attention of capitalists and others interested in it.

Wallack's Theatre.

One of the most picturesque stories of brigandage that the modern Press has produced is M. [illegible] ABOUT'S *Roi des Montagnes*, which [illegible] with great felicity of style and [illegible] effect, it is not astonishing that it [illegible] the stage. Happy is the dramatist who [illegible] capital a story. His path is clear before him. From being the pleasant surprise of the literary season, "The King of the Mountains" bids fair to become the most agreeable treat of the dramatic one. We shall be greatly mistaken if the work does not monopolize the attention of the public in both forms for many months to come.

It is hardly necessary to recapitulate the plot of a work so generally known. Every one has read or will read the story of *Hadji-Stavros*, the Greek hero of a degenerate Nineteenth Century. Known as the King of the Mountains, it is this worthy's pleasure to rob and detain all the unfortunates who pass through his domains. In the sparkling narrative which M. ABOUT has given us, and in its dramatic form, presented last night at Wallack's Theatre, the liveliest interest is awakened by a party of English travelers, (ladies,) an American sea-captain, and a German botanist, who fall into the affable old ruffian's hands, and for whose release an enormous ransom is demanded. The ladies, who happen to be the wife and daughter of a London banker, with whom *Hadji-Stavros* keeps an account, pay the sum required, and deduct it, of course, from the balance standing to the credit of the chief, very much to his chagrin. The American Captain and the German Doctor are not so fortunate; they have no moneyed friends, and try, in consequence, to get out of the scrape by the exercise of their wits. Failing in this, they are in the end rescued by the bravery of the American crew of Capt. HARRIS' ship.

It is a shame to more than hint at the slight thread which binds the three acts together. The action of the piece rather than its plot will commend it to the appreciation of the public. From the opening scene to the final tableaux there is a series of picturesque effects and pleasing surprises. Brilliant costumes and admirable scenery flash upon the eye, whilst the ear is pleased and satisfied with dialogue in which wit and genial vivacity always predominate. It is hardly worth while inquiring how much of this result is due to the dramatist. Nothing can be more certain than that a charming novel has been charmingly transplanted to the stage. The tact and good taste of the author has not been unworthily imitated by the dramatist. In the few changes and additions that were necessary to be made, the latter has displayed a dexterous and practiced hand

M. ABOUT has been fortunate in his groupings, and still more so in the kindly way in which he touches off the characteristics of various nationalities. There is nothing spiteful in his fun. He makes you laugh at an English matron, but it is scarcely a disrespectful laugh; he shows you a body of brigands, with a highly diplomatic chief at their head, but there is nothing painful in the interest they excite; he introduces an American officer who performs feats of valor, but never a word of buncombe does he utter from the beginning to the end of the play. There is one character that the dramatist has decidedly improved; we refer to *Photini*, the King's daughter, who, in the original, is a somewhat squat heroine. When we say—to turn to the acting—that the graceful and fascinating Mrs. HOEY is the representative of this part, it will be seen that there was sufficient temptation to make it, as it now is, the leading and most sympathetic *rôle* in the play. Miss HENRIQUES as *Mary Anne*—the English beauty—was very pleasing, whilst Mrs. VERNON, as the maternal parent, was simply immense. We have seldom seen a piece better cast. The characters have been fitted with sartorial nicety to the talents of the company, and in consequence are individualized with rare breadth and neatness. Mr. LESTER WALLACK, as the American hero, has a *rôle* of that gallant kind which he is so capable of making delightful to the audience. Mr. BLAKE has been provided with a ponderous Cockney part, and convulses the audience with his persistent disregard of the letter "h." This part, by the way, is an interpolation. It does not exist in the novel, and was but faintly limned by the English dramatist, Mr. TOM TAYLOR. The merit of its present proportions is due to Mr. LESTER WALLACK, who has in this and many other respects greatly improved the work of Mr. TAYLOR. One of the best characters in the play is that of the hero, *Hadji Stavros*. This was intrusted to Mr. CHARLES FISHER, who dressed it to perfection, and played with admirable effect. The minor parts were intrusted to competent hands, and contributed, as they always do at this establishment, to the enjoyability of the occasion.

Although the "King of the Mountains" has been produced in something less than the usual time required for such works, it is made the vehicle of some of the finest scenery we have yet seen at this house. The precipice scene in the last act, with the distant mountains towering up to the skies, is one of the finest "sets" we have ever seen. It illustrates, for the first time, bye-the-bye, the great capacity of Mr. WALLACK'S stage for scenic display.

The performance, although not so close and rapid as it ought to have been, was received with favor by the audience. We shall be greatly surprised if the "King of the Mountains" does not remain on the bills for several weeks. Mr. ROBERT SOPHER, the excellent Conductor of the Orchestra at this establishment, has composed some very pleasant incidental music for the piece.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The North American at Father Point, and the Bremen at this Port.

Progress of Revolution Affairs in Hungary.

RELEASE OF AUSTRIAN STATE PRISONERS.

The European Intervention in Mexico.

The American War and Negro Emancipation.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL TOPICS.

ANOTHER ADVANCE IN COTTON.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton on the 2d of October, arrived here last evening.

Her advices had been anticipated by the arrival off Cape Race of the *Glasgow*, which left Liverpool on the same day.

The following is the specie list of the *Bremen*:

Poiner & Co	$50,000	Thos. Dunham & Co	$3,300
George C. Lord & Co., of Boston	5,000	Boyd & Hincken	4,000
		Hennings & Goaling	4,650
Total			$16,950

The Canadian Company's screw steamship *North American*, which sailed from Liverpool at 9 A. M. on the 3d and Londonderry the afternoon of Friday, the 4th inst., passed Father Point at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, *en route* to Quebec. She has 75 cabin and 103 steerage passengers, and has experienced strong westerly winds the whole passage.

It is stated that Lord MONCK is not among the passengers by the *North American*.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 3d inst.

The shipment of cotton from Liverpool to the United States amounted during the four last months to 3,703 bales, of which the whole was American, except 321 bales of East India. The principal portion was conveyed in steamers.

The poll for the election of Lord Mayor will close on Saturday, and the official result will be out on Tuesday next.

The Earl of Eglington has had an apoplectic attack.

The Duke of Argyle has succeeded Lord STANLEY, of Alderly, the last Minister in attendance upon Her Majesty.

There is to be a rifle match between the best shot of Scotland and France. Mr. ED. ROSS is the champion for Scotland.

The Dublin *Evening Post* reiterates the assertion that agents of the American Government are in Ireland looking for recruits, but is unable to say how far they have succeeded, but thinks they met with little encouragement.

The contest for Lord Mayoralty of London terminated in the withdrawal of Sir HENRY MUGGINDGE. The present Mayor, CUBBIT, will consequently be elected.

Official returns show that the imports of wheat and flour into Great Britain during the eight months ending with August, reached to the value of twenty millions sterling, against seven millions sterling to the same time last year.

Politics in France are unimportant.

The Paris Bourse on the 2d was very much agitated. Rentes have declined, closing at 68f. 25c.

Private letters from Paris say that the Bank of France will probably soon be compelled to discount beyond the 6 per cent. recently established. The rate of Exchange continued strongly in favor of England, and bills on London were in great demand.

A notice that the price of bread would be increased 4 centimes had produced a bad impression, and added to the despondency of the Bourse.

A report was circulated in London that the Bank of France had applied to the Bank of England for a loan of £2,000,000 on French Rentes or other securities. The London *Times* points out that the sounder course would be to raise the rate of discount.

Reports are current that RICASOLI has sent an ultimatum to the Papal Government as a settlement of the Roman question.

The Turin *Opinione* says an unfounded demonstration by the Neapolitans in favor of a speedy settlement of the Roman question was expected on the 2d, but none took place.

The official journal of Rome announces sundry diplomatic appointments, including M. Gr. CHIOI, to Paris.

It is asserted in Spain that O'DONNELL continued to oppose common action with France and England in the affair of Mexico. He thinks it derogatory to the dignity of Spain not to act alone.

The Paris *Patrié* says negotiations between the three Governments have not been interrupted.

Advices from Montenegro state that the Prince was using his influence to restrain the impetuosity of the people and prevent their assuming the offensive, that Europe might see that the Turks and not Montenegrins were the aggressors.

OMAR PASHA remained at Gatzkee.

The death of Hon. LOTTUS CHARLES OTWAY, recently British Minister Plenipotentiary at Mexico, occurred a few weeks since at Milen, where he was Consul-General.

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH made his first appearance at the Haymarket Theatre, London, on Monday, Sept. 30, in the character of *Shylock*. He was, says the *Times*, received with hearty applause, which he fairly merited. He is a judicious actor, and gifted with an excellent voice and an expressive countenance.

The *Sentinelle*, of Brescia, says, on Oct. 3 Austria will set at liberty the Modenese political prisoners, who have been incarcerated in the dungeons of Mantua since 1859.

A pamphlet, by Father PASSAGLIA, condemnatory of the temporal power of the Papacy, has appeared at Florence, and produced an immense sensation. The journals rejoice at the support thus afforded to the Italian cause by this eminent Italian theologian.

All the public functionaries of the Comitat of Pesth, from the Palatine down to the lowest employe, were to immediately tender their resignation, thus leaving 600,000 inhabitants without any administration. The members of the Assembly of the Comitat will be prevented by the soldiers from meeting again.

The Minister of Finance has issued a decree ordering the collection of the taxes in Hungary, by military execution, to be vigorously proceeded with in those parts of the country where it had been suspended on account of the harvest. No more forbearance will be shown.

A telegram from Pesth, of Oct. 1, says Count KAROLYI has returned unopened the order of the Government requesting him to remain in office. The seal of the Comitat has been deposited in the National Museum.

THE QUESTION OF MEXICO.

THE MEMORIAL OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

On the afternoon of Sept. 30, a memorial, numerously signed by merchants and others connected with Mexico, was presented to Mr. LAYARD at the Foreign-office. It will be recollected that this document, which appeared in the London *Times* of the 18th ult., appeals to the English Government to interfere by force of arms in the affairs of Mexico, in conjunction, if possible, with the Government of France. The signatures attached to it are those of the principal firms, not only in the City of London, where the memorial originated, but also in Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, and all the other large towns in the United Kingdom. The memorial was presented by Mr. SAMUEL BROWN, and Mr. LAYARD, without entering into the subject of it, stated that he would take the earliest opportunity of bringing under it the notice of Earl RUSSELL.

From the Paris Constitutionnel.

Several journals have given different accounts of the resolutions which France, England and Spain are said to have taken relative to the affairs of Mexico. We are able to affirm that, if it is true that an understanding between the three Powers has been thought necessary, to devise means for more effectually protecting the life and property of their subjects in Mexico, the first communications exchanged between them on this subject have not yet led to any definitive resolution, and consequently have not get resulted in any project of convention whatever.

BRITISH WRONGS RECAPITULATED.

From the London Times.

The projected intervention in Mexico will clearly not want the support of that class which is most interested in obtaining full protection for Englishmen abroad. A deputation of the mercantile body has presented to Mr. LAYARD, as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, an address, in which the vigorous action of the British Government is demanded on behalf of numbers of our countrymen who have suffered grievous wrong or are exposed to imminent danger. From all the great centres of commerce the voice of complaint arises with a strength and constancy which forces itself on the attention of rulers. It may well be imagined that the Cabinet of Lord PALMERSTON and Earl RUSSELL would not at this juncture engage itself in a transatlantic expedition without good reason. The policy which the latter of these two statesmen has prominently advocated, and to which the former has become a convert after sustaining many an attack from its partisans, is that of self-denial and non-intervention. For some years England, who in days of yore could not allow two tribes of savages to quarrel without constituting herself an armed umpire of the dispute, has been wisely content to allow the nations of the world to make their revolutions or found their dynasties, to renew themselves or to decay, without interference on her part. She has found that the best way to compose the disputes of her neighbors is to disregard them, and that difficulties which would have become important by the notice of a first-rate Power, often pass away when they are not irritated by official interference. In the domain of great questions, Italy has consolidated itself and the United States have burst asunder, without the firing of an English gun, and, as regards more minute and remote causes of quarrel, we have probably escaped two or three little wars, merely through a determination not to be provoked into them. *The benefits of the new policy have been so marked, that the last prospect a Ministry would be likely to look with cheerfulness to would be a foreign expedition.* In the first place, economy is the counsel of a section of the Cabinet and the cry of a large part of the nation. A budget, which must owe its success to calm political weather and to favorable breezes for the ship of State, was the great work of last session, and even a few hundred thousand pounds spent on gunboats and transports will totally disarrange the delicate balance of Gladstonian finance. Then there is a chance of a repetition of the China controversy. Moral indignation is a weapon always ready in the armory of oppositions, and, though most of the censors of 1857 are now in power, it is quite possible that an interference to prevent Englishmen being shot or robbed in a Spanish-American Republic might be made the subject of a dangerous motion next session. These are some of the reasons why a Government like ours, headed by men who are full of years and fame, and who cannot care to engage in new and troublesome enterprises, might naturally have abstained from an intervention in the Mexican Republic.

But there is a point at which patience becomes baseness, and this point has been reached at the present time as regards our relations with Mexico. There are injuries to which no Government can expect its subjects to submit tamely. When a Christian State, reckoned as one of the family of nations, decays and degenerates, when the evils both of tyranny and anarchy are combined, when in one city forced loans are levied by a Dictator, and houses plundered by brigands and insurgents, when Generals, in arms against the Government, seize peaceful foreigners, and extort a ransom by a threat of shooting them, the country in which these events take place passes out of the pale of civilization. *It cannot expect that its sovereignty should be respected, that its territory should be held inviolate, that other nations should bow to the decisions of its tribunals, or acquiesce in its atrocious taxation. Mexico is in this state.* It is idle now to say that the English and French and American settlers are there as unbidden guests, and that they must abide by the laws and bear with the calamities of the Republic. The Republic, in fact, does not exist. All that does exist is a feeble and vicious race, overridden by contending factions, which, in their fierce hatreds, show the only energy which is to be met with in the country. We were enabled yesterday to publish, most opportunely, a remarkable letter from our correspondent, which will convince most people that intervention can no longer be delayed. The horrors related are beyond a doubt; to some of them we have before this called the especial attention of our readers. The immense sums due to British subjects for the spoliations and ill-treatment of nearly thirty years would alone justify and require some action on the part of our Government. But it is not only pecuniary loss which has to be made good. This country must have reparation for the slaughter of its citizens, and some assurance that more of them shall not perish. Unless this be done, it is hopeless to expect that any English residents will remain in Mexico. The beautiful region teeming with wealth, the land of promise to the adventurous and unscrupulous Anglo-Saxon of the Southern States, must be closed to English enterprise for many a year. It must be as much severed from the world as the Paraguay of the last generation. While these savage and bigoted half-castes are cutting throats, hanging, shooting, even burning each other, the little colonies of foreigners who carry on the mercantile business of the country may be gradually destroyed. *The only hope for the world would be that stronger and, with all its faults, a more estimable race would come in and conquer the land and possess it.*

Within the last two years the outrages committed on British subjects have surpassed all belief. Unhappily, we are obliged to say that the Liberals have been almost as guilty as their opponents. Indeed, the chief difference between the two parties has been that the Liberals desired to convert to State purposes some of the great wealth of the Church—a design in which they have succeeded in spite of the furious opposition of the priests and their supporters. But it would be a mistake to suppose that JUAREZ and his friends are conspicuous for moderation or justice any more than for administrative capacity. Every Mexican is violent by race and habit, and his ignorance does not allow him to judge whether his actions are politic or otherwise. Though some of the worst cases must be set down to the party of which MARQUEZ is now the most active leader, still the present Government has much to answer for. It was a body of the Liberals which mained Mr. BUCHANAN in the Spring of last year, and in making illegal demand for money there is little difference between JUAREZ and his predecessor. But the balance of wickedness inclines to the Reactionary party,—the wretched ZULOAGA being conspicuous for his excesses until MARQUEZ eclipsed him. The latter simply seizes a person known to have money, and forces him to surrender it by threatening to shoot him forthwith.

The course which the policy of the allied Powers will take does not yet appear clear. JUAREZ has conquered his enemies, but his Government cannot command obedience much beyond the gates of Mexico. The finances of the State are in a deplorable condition, and it will be seen by our correspondence that forced contributions are going on even now, in imitation of the expedients to which MIRAMON and his party were accustomed to resort. Yet this is, in the opinion of almost every Englishman and American, the best Government which Mexico is likely to have. The fact is that the country scarcely furnishes the materials for a stable Government. The people are physically inferior, and are becoming more so every year by intermarriage with lower races. Out of some seven millions only one million can be said to be really white men. Even JUAREZ is an Indian. The old policy of Spain, by which every office was given to born Spaniards, was better than the ruinous equality of races which now prevails.

THE SPANISH EXPEDITION.

It is stated in a letter from Idelfonso, that the Spanish squadron about to proceed to Mexico will consist of six screw frigates, two steamers of 500-horse power, besides transports and smaller vessels. A staff-officer has been sent with despatches for the Governor-General of Cuba on the subject of the expedition, and had embarked at Cadiz in the war steamer *Leon*. Fifteen hundred men destined for Cuba are to be ready at their respective dépôts by the 15th of October next, and the officers who are to go with them have already been appointed.

From the Paris Presse.

Certain Spanish papers pretend that the Cabinet of Madrid has decided to act separately; that it will take all the chances of the expedition, in order to gather all the fruit and all the credit. Such desires, if they have been manifested, are without practical importance. They should be regarded simply as a Parliamentary manœuvre, rendered necessary by the approaching session of the Cortes. Marshal O'DONNELL realizes the necessity of reviving the lustre of his arms, sadly tarnished by the pitiable results of his profitless expedition to Morocco.

Correspondence of the Constitutionnel.

MADRID, Thursday, Sept. 26, 1861.

The Mexican question, without absolutely convulsing public opinion, has naturally assumed precedence of all others. It is derivative, and it must be admitted that it has taken a certain degree of skill to put it forward so prominently on the eve of the reassembling of the Cortes, and at the moment when by some sort of solution they will have to adjust that inevitable question, the affairs of Morocco. Marshal O'DONNELL, not being able to make war in Africa, makes it in Mexico with no other object than to retain still longer a portfolio that escapes him, and not through a just sense of Spanish dignity and the honor of the flag, which in the person of its representative in Mexico, he permitted early last Summer to be buffeted on both cheeks. At that time the Government deemed the insult of no moment; and, to prove it, dismissed the Minister with contumely. It is only now, when France and England are about to intervene, that it takes a second thought, and becomes full of indignation and pluck. Does this act remind you of the youngster who submits uncomplainingly to bad usage, saying only: "Ah, if my friend, the bully, were here, you would not treat me so?" France and England represent this absent friend; and Spain now looks down from the pinnacle of her greatness upon this President JUAREZ, before whom only yesterday she so complacently veiled her bonnet. There is something even yet more ludicrous. The Cabinets of Paris and London, in taking the resolution to send war vessels to Vera Cruz, have said to that of Madrid, that it might if it chose take part in the demonstration. The latter catches the ball, as we have seen, at the rebound—and simply changing the terms of the proposition, declares that the Anglo-French forces may, if they think proper, join those of Spain. Would not this be exceedingly goodnatured, if it were not so absurd?

Fremont and Slave Confiscation—The Emancipation Question.

From the London Times.

An important piece of intelligence reaches us from America. President LINCOLN has requested Gen. FREMONT to modify the proclamation by which he declared that the slaves of insurgent proprietors should be liberated. The proclamation, it is said, transcends the powers given him by Congress, and therefore must not be acted upon. This resolution of the President seems to have been fully expected by the Washington politicians, although one or two members of the Cabinet were in favor of proceeding to extremities against the Confederates. *The President, though elected by the Republicans and Abolitionists, has been sobered by responsibility, and now has the credit of being one of the most conservative men of his own party.* Aware that to emancipate the slaves even of rebels was to bring a new and fearful cause of animosity into the contest, he has administered something like a rebuke to his active and zealous subordinate, and for a time the North will refrain from using against its antagonist the most terrible weapon in its armory.

But there are not wanting signs that the great question of emancipation may at some future time be brought into the field. By some persons that question has been thought to lie at the bottom of the strife from the very beginning; others have held that the North should at least have openly proclaimed it as the object of the war as soon as hostilities broke out; while a third party appears to consider that the adoption of the emancipation doctrine by the Federal Government will, at any rate, conduce to the speedy termination of the struggle. *We think it highly probable that, if the war continues, a determination to abolish Slavery will be avowed by the people of the North.* They could hardly be expected to resist any longer the consistent advocates of this principle, or to forego the employment of so effective an engine against the cause of their adversaries; but we do not see that this momentous step is likely to be taken at present, and, great as would be the intrinsic merits of the measure, we entertain serious doubts whether it would really contribute, under existing circumstances, to the conclusion of the the pending quarrel.

That the institution of Slavery is abominable in the eyes of Englishmen, and that the doctrine of emancipation, if always and sincerely professed by the Northern States, would have strongly commended their cause to the sympathy of this country, is not for a moment to be doubted. But the North was never generally possessed by any such feeling. The Republican Party did, indeed, oppose the extension of Slavery into new territories, but it was only a section of this party which advocated abolition; and the Democratic Party, which was very strong, was not disposed to interfere with slaveholders even to this limited extent. Even now, after all the provocation which the Slave States have given, it is not clear that either the Government or the people of the North are prepared to attack their peculiar institutions. Their great object is naturally the preservation of the Union, and the proclamation of Abolitionist principles would not only destroy any chance of compromise, but would, if the purpose could be carried out, result in the utter disorganization of one-half of the Confederacy. If the Governments of the Old Union had applied to this question that doctrine which, with a singular presumption, they applied to the external policy of the Republic—if they had treated Slavery as they professed to treat European settlements, and had said that, though existing establishments should not be disturbed, no fresh acquisition or extension should be permitted on the American Continent, England would have applauded the compromise. None but unreasoning fanatics believed that Slavery, however revolting to nature, could be safely abolished by summary edict, or that 3,000,000 slaves could be suddenly liberated without results as fatal, possibly, to themselves as others. If the "Monroe Doctrine" had but been applied here, it would have been as much as could have been expected, and that, perhaps, was the end at which a section of the Republicans were aiming. That, indeed, may be the result now, if the Southern States, without being actually conquered, are cooped up and driven in upon themselves; but it does not appear that the doctrine of summary emancipation has been yet accepted by any of the Federal authorities.

Even the incident which has brought this question immediately into prominence is quite consistent with the preservation of Slavery as an institution of the State of Missouri. Gen. FREMONT proclaimed that all the slaves of any proprietor in arms against the Union should be liberated; but such a proclamation evidently involves the undertaking that the slaves of any non-insurgent proprietor shall be retained in bondage with the sanction of the supreme Government. Slavery, in fact, is treated as a species of right or privilege, which a citizen forfeits by the act of rebellion, not as an institution to be condemned in itself. That may be a convenient discrimination for the purposes of war, but it is not a view of the subject which will much improve the cause of the Northerners in European eyes. We now know, too, that the General's proceeding has by no means found unqualified approval at Washington. The President's order only confirms the former evidences of Federal policy. Mr. CHASE's circular had already given the old undertaking to respect the "institutions" of the South. That, at least, is the only interpretation we can put upon the assertion that the whole country is disposed to "recognize the constitutional rights" of the insurgent States. We must infer, therefore, that the Federal Government is not yet prepared to commit itself to an emancipation policy, and the consequences of such a resolution might be so embarrassing that we cannot wonder at the hesitation evinced.

It must be remembered that the North has now lost the chance of establishing a high moral superiority by a declaration against Slavery. That ground might have been taken with infinite credit at an earlier period, but after the tenderness with which the South and its institutions have been treated up to the present moment, it is too late to allege negro emancipation as the real object of the war, or to claim the merit of so lofty a principle of action. Nobody could shut his eyes to the fact that this principle was suppressed as long as it was thought possible that the insurgent States could be brought back, slaves and all, to the great American Union, and that its avowal was reserved for a moment when it was expected to subserve the operations of the campaign. The thorough-going Abolitionists of the North may welcome the consummation, however and whenever arriving, and we in this country also might, no doubt, hold that it was never too late to begin, and might accept with little scruple any policy tending to the extirpation of this infamous institution. That, in fact, will probably be the feeling on which the policy is based, if it is adopted at all. The Unionists will hold that, while the country is convulsed, and the whole fabric of Government disorganized, the opportunity might well be taken to expel this noxious and ever-threatening element from the heart of the nation. They will desire, at any rate, to establish the doctrine of Free-Soil, and to remove the blemish of Slavery from the American Union, whatever form that Union may take. The public, too, in this count y, would rejoice to see an end made of slaveholding, and so far the North might gain. *It is impossible, however, to blink the fact that the adoption of this doctrine would make any pacific agreement with the South utterly impracticable, would divide the great body of Unionists themselves, and might deplorably aggravate, in all probability, the horrors of this unfortunate war.*

Even if we should assume—which would not be correct—that the whole of the Republican party desired the abolition of Slavery, that party, would not represent one-half of the American people—perhaps not much more than one-half the people of the North. The Democratic party, which, if it had been everywhere united, would have carried even the last Presidential election against Mr. LINCOLN, is willing and anxious to concede to the Slave States all the guarantees they can demand for the security of their institutions, on condition only of their returning to the body of the Union. Any policy, therefore, which would extinguish this chance of reconciliation would be viewed by this numerous and influential party with unqualified hostility, and President LINCOLN would find himself confronted in his prosecution of the war by a strong constitutional Opposition, so that his enemies would be exasperated and his own supporters weakened at one and the same moment. The South, after the proclamation of abolition, would fight with the fierceness of despair, and it is but too probable that servile insurrection might be added to the calamities of the war. Who, indeed, could expect that the liberation of three millions of slaves—a problem on which all but fanatics have ever looked with something like bewilderment—could be solved without terrible convulsions in the heat of the internecine conflict? The adoption of so extreme a resolution would, indeed, give the North a watchword universally intelligible, and it would induce very many to bid them godspeed in the enterprise on which they were bound. *Perhaps, indeed, it would have the usual effect of all thorough-going resolutions in invigorating the policy of the Government*; but it would certainly split the North itself into two camps, it would inspire the South with redoubled animosity, and it would expose the slave population to consequences which nobody can foretell. Notwithstanding these obvious considerations we are far from thinking that the ultimate adoption of the doctrine is impossible. It will, doubtless, be urged strongly, and perhaps successfully, on the Government if the strife goes on; *but, although we are ready with our uncompromising approbation of the principle itself, we can hardly persuade ourselves that its sudden enforcement in the midst of war would be likely to produce any such termination of the struggle as the friends of humanity and progress universally desire.*

Financial and Commercial Affairs.

THE ENGLISH FUND MARKET.

From the London Times' City Article.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 1.

The fall in the English funds has to-day made more rapid progress, and they have closed at a further decline of about three-eighths per cent. The operations in Consols for money were at 92¾, a fractional reduction from the closing price of yesterday, and the market exhibited increased weakness until sales were effected at 92⅝. A partial rally took place to 92⅞, but it was not long maintained. The news of the Bank of France having advanced the rate of discount another half per cent.—namely, to 6 per cent.—being followed by a renewal of speculative sales, which caused a fresh fall to 92⅜ to ⅝ for money, and 92½ for the 19th of October. The drain of specie to the Bank, and the approach of the dividends, continue to be totally disregarded as elements likely to have any influence on the future tone of prices.

What is to be the point to which Consols are to fall, and what are the channels of investment likely to be selected by the public throughout the Autumn? The banks and discount houses offer only 2½ per cent., and as the contraction of business in Lancashire must still further diminish the floating amount of commercial paper, there is in that field no immediate prospect of better terms. Apparently the belief is that the whole of our surplus capital will be drained away to Paris, since the upward movement in the rate of discount of the Bank of France has been the cause assigned for the especial heaviness of the last few days, and for the additional decline of nearly a half per cent. which has occurred this afternoon. The public, however, before they make sacrifices under this impression, should examine the exact position of the question. The Bank of France are raising their rate to arrest the flow of their specie to England and elsewhere. The difficulty they experience in accomplishing that object is rather a sign of the extremely favorable tendency for England in the present course of exchange between the two countries. It is known that considerable amounts of English capital have already sought employment at the higher rates prevalent in the Paris market, and if, in the face of this, the tide of bullion is still directed towards us, the fact furnishes simply a proof of the inherent soundness of our position. That the difference between 6 per cent. and 3½ per cent. will now attract further remittances from this side is certain, but every sum so lent to our neighbors will be precisely like a deposit at call, and will be a protection to that extent against any early return to high rates here. The whole affair involves nothing but gain to this country. Just at the moment when it seemed likely that it would soon be difficult to put out money in our own market, even at two per cent., and when there was every peril of an unwholesome stimulus to speculation in trade, our neighbors are offering terms which may prove just adequate to keep us in a moderately healthy condition. Why this should cause almost a panic in consols is totally inexplicable. On the 9th of January last, the Bank of France advanced their rate suddenly from 5½ to 7 per cent., and although consols were then as high as they are now, and our stock of bullion was between two and three millions less, with the prospect of a further large and continuous diminution, the effect was simply to produce a decline of a quarter per cent., from which, moreover, there was a complete rally in the course of a couple of hours. Obviously, if past experience is worth anything, the public, or at least that portion who are not compelled by the force of circumstances to resort to sales, may contemplate the present prospects of their funded property without alarm.

FRENCH MONEY MATTERS AND THE MARKETS.

The announcement that the Governor of the Bank of France had raised the rate of discount to 5½ has not caused any surprise in Paris.

It is said that the reduction in the specie held by the Bank since the last monthly account amounts to 29,000,000f. The stock held by the Bank at present is 350,000,000f. It is apprehended that a further rise in the rate of discount may become necessary should the present drain continue.

American Wheat was not very plentiful in the Paris market.

The Havre market has likewise been quiet with a fall of 1f. the quintal on American Wheat.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND RAILWAYS IN THE LONDON MARKET.

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
United States 5 ₰ cent., red. 1874	72 @ 74	
Virginia State 6 ₰ cent.	47 @ 49	
Erie shares	23 @ 24	23½
Do. 7 ₰ cent. Preference	43 @ 44	
Do. Assessment Scrip	1½ @ 2	
Do. 1st Mtg. 7 ₰ cent., 1867	92 @ 94	
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ₰ cent., 1859	88 @ 90	
Do. 3d M. 7 ₰ cent., 1883	76 @ 78	76½
Illinois Cen. 6 ₰ cent., red. 1875	78 @ 80	
Do. 7 ₰ cent., red. 1875	79½ @ 80½	
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid. dis.	39½ @ 38½	
Do. do. all paid	58 @ 60	59
Mich. Cen. 8 ₰ cent. Con. 1869	79 @ 81	
Do. S. F. 8 ₰ ct. 1st M. 1882	82 @ 84	83¼
Mich. S. & North. Indiana 7 ₰ cent, S. F., 1885	65 @ 70	
New-York Central 6 ₰ cent. S. F., 1883	84 @ 86	
Do. 7 ₰ cent., 1864	90 @ 92	
Do. 7 ₰ cent. S. F., 1876	91 @ 93	92½
Do. 7 ₰ cent. c. b., 1876	91 @ 93	
Do. $100 shares	66 @ 67	
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₰ cent., 1865	99 @ 101	
Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ₰ cent., 1872	95 @ 97	
Pensylvania Central Rds., 1st m. 6 ₰ cent., conv	85 @ 87	
Do. 2d Mort. 6 ₰ cent., ... x. c.	80 @ 82	
Do. $50 shares	31 @ 36	
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shs.	15 @ 20	

Commercial News by the North American.

[Via Londonderry.]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Corron for the week foot up 67,330 bales. The market is upward, with an advance of ⅛d. ₰ lb. The sales to speculators have been 28,500 bales, and to exporters 8,500 bales. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 12,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closes firm and unchanged, at the following authorized quotations:

Orleans, Fair	10⅞d.	Mobile, Middling	10d.
Orleans, Middling	10⅜d.	Uplands, Fair	10⅝d.
Mobile, Fair	10⅜d.	Uplands, Middling	9⅞d.

The estimated stock is 713,000 bales, inclusive of 419,000 of American descriptions.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market is steady and generally unchanged. Corn has an upward tendency; Mixed quoted 32s.

PROVISIONS—The provision market ruled dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed Friday at 92⅞ @93 for money.

The weekly return of the Bank of England shows a decrease in bullion of £117,000.

Funds on the 2d opened with continued depression, but subsequently rallied and closed firm at a slight advance. In the discount market best bills continued to be taken at 2⅜, but there was an increased demand at the Bank of England in preparation for the payments of the fourth.

Personal.

HENRY T. BLOW, Esq., of Missouri, Minister to Venezuela, appointed by President LINCOLN, sails today on his mission. He proceeds to Halifax, by the *Niagara*, where he will obtain a British West India steamer that will take him to his destination. Mr. BLOW received his appointment several months ago, but has been detained in Missouri by the disturbed condition of affairs, and his anxiety to do something to strengthen the Union cause there. He is one of the largest owners of the famous Granby Lead Mines, and is a heavy loser by the rebel occupation and robbery of that property.

DEATH OF A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR.—Mr. JOHN TILLOTT, an operator, for many years connected with the Southern Magnetic and American Telegraph Companies, in this and Southern cities, died yesterday morning, in Philadelphia, after a lingering and painful illness of many months' duration. Mr. TILLOTT was, at the time of his death, in the employ of the American Telegraph Company, by whom he was highly esteemed for his integrity and correct deportment. He was also sincerely beloved by his brother operators and office associates, for his mild and amiable disposition, and by them, in an especial manner, is his death most keenly felt and deplored.

[Advertisement.]

An immense row between two individuals occurred the past week, with reference to the question of style and beauty in the manufacturing of hats. After a long argument, in which high words ensued, it was finally settled by a concession that KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, the celebrated hatter, produces the best hat, for style and beauty, in the City.

[Advertisement.]

SEVEN HUNDRED VOLUNTEERS SICK IN CAMP!—Young men be warned in time—supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY's Pills and Ointment. They are guaranteed to cure the worst cases of sores, ulcers, scurvy, fevers and bowel complaints. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

Shaker Flannel, Shaker Knits,
SCARLET LAMBSWOOL, SILK AND MERINO,
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
At the lowest Cash Prices,
At the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st.,
One door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
NO. 508 BROADWAY.
$30. $30.

A Bold Stroke.—Importer's Stock at Retail, at No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st. Neck ties and scarfs, ladies' and gents' linen hdkfs., from 4 cents to $3 each; men's hosiery, shirts and under clothing. Also a manufacturer's stock of men's and boy's superior fine linen collars, at 10 cents each. An opportunity to purchase from "first hands" at half price will not occur again in a lifetime.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

Bridgewater Paint.
Tested 11 years, water and fireproof, silica and iron, indestructible. Dépôt, No. 74 Maiden-lane.
W. W. BETTS, General Agent.

Gymnastics.—Classes are Now Forming for the season, at JOHN WOOD'S Gymnasium, Nos. 4 and 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av.

MARRIED.

BARNARD, EDWIN CORNING and VIRGINIA M., eldest daughter of Thomas W. Gibson, all of this City.

SEE—GARNIER.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 14, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, at the Jane-st. M. E. Church, Angus H. SEE to LAURA A., only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Robert Garnier, of New-Orleans.

MOLLARD—MCFADDEN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 15, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., HENRY M. MOLLARD to JENNIE MCFADDEN, all of this City.

BERGEN—THOMPSON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 14, by Rev. John Spaulding, G. P. BERGEN to HENRIETTA, daughter of S. W. Thompson.

KNAPP—KNOX.—In Newtown, L. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 15, at the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. J. P. Knox, Rev. FORD R. KNAPP, of Peekskill, to GEORGIA N. KNOX, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

HEARTT—HAND.—In Elizabethtown, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 9, by Rev. J. Gardner Hale, JONAS S. HEARTT, of Troy, to MARCIA A., daughter of Hon. Augustus C. Hand, of the former place.

WATSON—WILLIAMS.—In Norwich, Conn., on Monday, Oct. 14, at the residence of the bride's father, Capt. J. P. Williams, by Rev. John P. Gulliver, M. V. B. WATSON, of Westchester, N. Y., to JENNIE H. WILLIAMS, of Norwich, Conn.

DIED.

SANFORD.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 14, suddenly, Mr. CALEB WILLIS SANFORD, late of Albany, aged 52 years, 10 months and 7 days.

His funeral will be attended to-morrow, (Thursday,) the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 32 West 17th-st.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

MILLER.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 14, WILLIAM MILLER, aged 2 years and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 83d-st., between 4th and 5th aves.

COOPER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 14, E. RODOLPHUS COOPER, late Cashier of the Market Bank.

The funeral services will take place at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Montague and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, to-day, (Wednesday,) at 3½ o'clock.

ELLIOTT.—At Green Point, on Monday, Oct. 14, CHARLES B., son of Charles B. and Elizabeth Elliott, aged 5 years, 6 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow afternoon, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, corner of Franklin and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, E. D.

And happily when again we'll meet,
'Twill be where angels dwell;
And parting never more, loved ones.
We'll never say farewell!

SNIFFEN.—In Harlem, on Monday, Oct. 14, MARY SNIFFEN, mother of Samuel F. Sniffen, deceased, aged 70 years, 8 months and 2 days.

The friends and relatives, and also of her son-in-law, Isaac Winn and grandson T. F. Sniffen, are invited to attend her funeral, from the Methodist Church, White Plains, to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock. M., without further invitation.

☞ The members of Polar Star Lodge, No. 265, F. A. M., are requested to meet at their rooms, No. 113 Avenue D, on Wednesday, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock, to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, SMITH PAGE.

By order of the W. M. C. HAGGERTY, W. M.
J. YOUNGS, Secretary.

ROWE.—In Astoria, on Friday, Sept. 27, ALICE MAUDE, infant daughter of Harvey N. and Louise F. Rowe, aged 14 months and 2 days.

Her remains were taken to Fairhaven, Conn., for interment.

BENNETT.—At Port Richmond, S. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 15, LINANT J. BENNETT, in the 91st year of his age.

His relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sister, Mrs. Maria Mersereau, are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Garret D. Hendrickson, Bay Ridge, L. I., to-morrow afternoon, (Thursday,) at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at Hamilton-av. ferry, Brooklyn.

NIVEN.—In Bloomingburgh, Sullivan County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 15, JOHN F. NIVEN, aged 26 years, eldest son of Thornton M. Niven, Esq., of Bloomingburgh.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 541.—OCT. 15, 1861.
39, 28, 59, 69, 32, 75, 42, 19, 73, 25, 2, 13.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 542.—OCT. 15, 1861.
36, 59, 23, 19, 52, 40, 15, 63, 9, 60, 66, 31.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—CONDUCTED by the Spanish Government. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

THE SYMPATHY OF RUSSIA.

The NEW-YORK LEDGER for this week contains a highly interesting article, by Mr. EVERETT, on "THE SYMPATHY OF RUSSIA" in our National affairs, as expressed in the letter of Instructions of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to Mr. DE STOECKEL, the Russian Minister to this country, and read a short time since by the latter to the President of the United States.

CLOAKS.
BRODIE'S GRAND OPENING,
OF
WINTER CLOAKS,
ON TU

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A capable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; would take care of children and do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; references can be seen convenient to the place advertised from. Inquire at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman, a situation to do chamberwork; understands waiting, or would assist in the washing and ironing; the best of reference can be given from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 43 West 43d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; understands sewing and embroidering; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 31 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress and to do up fine muslins; understands hair-dressing; or to take care of a baby or grown children. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at 42 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation in a private family, as chambermaid and fine washer, or laundress. Also, as waitress; no objection to assist with chamberwork. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 12 West 23d-st., opposite Fifth-avenue Hotel. Has the best of reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation to do light chamberwork, and take care of children; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery, and can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing or plain sewing; the best of City reference can be given from her last place, where she has lived for six years. Apply at No. 156 West 18th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; will be found willing and obliging; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 74 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing; she lived four years and three months in her last place; the best City reference required. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 East 56th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman is desirous of a situation as first-class chambermaid; would assist with the fine washing and ironing as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 228 Sullivan-st., near Amity-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls, one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; can give the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 177 Adams-st., Brooklyn, second floor, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A situation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid or waitress, or chambermaid and plaindress; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at her former employer's, No. 89 6th-av., between 8th-st. and Waverly-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; is willing to do some plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 137 Spring-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent, tidy girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and plain sewing. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 East 12th-st., near Broadway.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses, or traveling with a family. The best of City reference. Call at No. 122 East 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY DEclining housekeeping is desirous of getting a situation for her chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing, or to take care of children. Apply for three days, at No. 24 West 31st-st., near 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress. Good City reference. Apply at No. 278 6th-av., the shoe store, between 17th and 18th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG PROTestant girl desires a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress. Can operate on Grover & Baker's machines, and give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 193 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or chambermaid and to do waiting. Has good City reference. Call at No. 180 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN AMERICAN girl wishes a situation as chambermaid, or to do the general housework for a small family; the country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 316 Hudson-st., between Spring and Vandam, in the crockery store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress, and to assist in fine washing. Apply at No. 112 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or sewing, or as nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Call, for 2 days at No. 125 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Welsh girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or assist in taking care of children. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 116 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation, by a young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, and would be willing to assist in the washing, can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 157 East 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting, and to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 123 East 21st-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable colored girl, as chambermaid and to assist in washing, or as laundress. Can be seen for two days at No. 171 West 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference from where she has lived 8 years. Call at No. 144 9th-av., corner of 30th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—AN American young girl wants a situation as chambermaid or nurse, or would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 146 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTed, by a French Protestant girl, with the best references from her last employer, a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; is a first-rate waitress, also, a good seamstress; will make herself generally useful. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTed, by a respectable young girl, a situation to do light chamberwork and take care of children; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery, and can give the best of reference. Call, for two days, at 223 East 12th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A SITUation wanted by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and take care of children or waiting; good City references given. Apply, for two days, at No. 170 West 31st-st., near 8th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A lady wishes to get two good situations for two Protestant girls who have lived with her—one as chambermaid or waitress; the other as seamstress or to take care of children; no objection to travel with a lady. Call for this week, at No 94 10th-st., near 5th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid, to do plain sewing, or to take charge of children; has no objections to traveling; is accustomed to it; has lived in the first families in the City; best of references as to capability and character. Call, for two days, at No. 58 West 10th-st., near 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman of color, in a gentleman's family, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as plain cook in a small private family. The best of references. Inquire, for two days, at No. 26 Christopher-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 163 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable, neat and tidy young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing; she is an excellent washer and ironer; or to do general housework in a small private family; can come well recommended from her last situation. Call at No. 239 7th-av., second floor, front room. Can be seen till suited.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place where she has lived for the last three years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 213 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting of a small private family; she is a competent person, and fully understands her business. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing; has two years and a half reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 213 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting. Seven years' reference from her last place. Can be seen till engaged. Inquire at Mrs. Evans', No. 429 4th-av., in the fancy store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or in the nursery; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 Greenwich-av. in the rear.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young girl, a situation in a respectable private family as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; she fully understands her business. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 110 East 27th-st., second floor.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would do washing and ironing; has 4 years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 232 7th-av., first floor.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing. The best of City reference. Apply at No. 3 West 13th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant woman wants a situation as chambermaid or waitress, and can assist in washing and ironing. The best of City reference given. Call for 2 days at No. 415 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 365 6th-av., second floor, back room.

UNE PERSONNE DE PREMIERE RESPECtabilité, Anglais et Protestante, et qui parle très bien le Francais, ayant habité Paris 8 ans, desire se placer comme bonne d'enfants dans une très bonne famille. Référence de 3 ans de la famille avec le quelle elle est venue d'Europe. S'addresser L'agence Francaise de M. C. GAILLARD, No. 51 6th-av.

A COMPANION.—A LADY OF EDUCATION, quiet domestic habits, under 30 years of age, wishes to find a situation as companion to an invalid, or any other respectable position of household trust and responsibility, for which, by various miscellaneous capabilities and womanly knowledge, she deems herself fitted. Address N. O. P., Box No. 2,674 New-York Post-office.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; can do meats, game and pastry in the best style; also, creams and jellies; is an excellent bread baker; has four years' City reference from her last employer; left in consequence of the family breaking up housekeeping. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 157 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A COOK.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook; understands all kinds of American cooking, pastrys, puddings and pies; is a good bread and biscuit baker; is willing and obliging; has no objection to assist with the washing; good testimonials can be obtained. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 271 West 24th-st.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUations wanted by two English Protestant women; one as good cook and pastry baker; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or child's nurse; is a good plain sewer, and fond of children; the best City reference. Call at No. 103 West 28th st., near 7th-av., Room 6, two flights up.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; understands all kinds of meats, soups and game; can make good past y; is an excellent baker; has no objection to assist in the washing, if required; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 885 Broadway, in the fancy-store.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRSTrate cook, by a respectable Protestant young woman; understands meats, soups and jellies, baking and pastry, also English and French dishes; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 118 7th-av., between 16th and 19th sts.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable Protestant woman, as cook in a small private family; one who is a good cook, and understands baking. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 96 West 20th-st., first floor, front room. Can be seen for two days at the above-named place.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of cookery, both in English and American styles; is willing to assist in washing and ironing, if required; the highest testimonials given; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 70 East 32d-st., near 4th-av.

A COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook; a good bread and biscuit baker; also understands soups, meats and deserts; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 151 West 26th-st., first floor, back room.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; understands soups, game, and is a good bread and biscuit maker; no objection to assist in part of the washing if required; best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at 121 West 24th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE spectable woman as cook in a private family; understands soups, meat, poultry and game, baking, and all kinds of desserts; willing to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 81 3d-av., corner of 12th-st., in the bookstore.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A good cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 108 East 13th-st., third floor, front room. Call for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood. No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as cook; is a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference; a home more of an object than wages. Call, for two days, at No. 214 East 21st-st., third floor, back room.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ACCOMPLISHED cook, a situation, in a respectable family; or would have no objections to assist in washing or ironing in a small family; can produce an excellent recommendation. Apply for two days, at No. 103 East 16th-st., near 1st-av., top floor.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; is a good cook, and willing to assist in washing and ironing, and understands her business. Best City references required. Apply at No. 24 West 22d-st., at basement, between 9 and 10 o'clock, A. M.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE spectable Protestant woman, as cook in a private family; she is an excellent cook and baker, and has no objections to do the plain washing, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable English Protestant woman, a situation as first-rate cook. Also, a situation by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist in the washing. Inquire at No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by an English woman, who perfectly understands her business; soups, meats, game and desserts; has good City reference. Apply at No. 402 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., second floor, front room.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; she understands meats, soups, game, pastry, cake and bread; no objection to go to the country for any distance. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 89 6th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; none need apply but gentlemen's families. Call at or address No. 100 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., in fancy store.

A COOK.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS an immediate situation as cook in a respectable private family; thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 61 West 29th-st., for three days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, if required. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 372 2d-av., Room No. 8.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young colored woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; can give the best of references. Call at 209 15th-st., near 7th-av. in rear, for 2 days.

A COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, as first-rate cook; is an excellent baker; has the best of city references; can be seen for two days at No. 94 Rivington-st.

A COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A RE spectable woman, as cook; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; the best of City reference. Inquire No. 190 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A COMpetent woman, who thoroughly understands her business as cook; can give the best of City reference. Call or address No. 400 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant woman, as cook in a small private family; is a first-rate cook; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 212 Waverley-place, second floor.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH WOman, a situation as cook in a first-class family; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, by calling or addressing a note to U. Y., No. 1 Patchin-place.

A COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as good plain cook, or will do general housework. Can give the best City references. Call at No. 196 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; one that understands her business and has the best of reference. Call at No. 97 16th-st., rear St. George's Park.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook, and to help wash and iron; has good City reference. Call at No. 160 32d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; will assist in the washing; best references. Call at No. 111 7th-av., corner 18th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; best references. Call at No. 97 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as professed cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches. Call at or address, for three days, at No. 19 West 21st-st.

A COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as professed cook, with the best of recommendations as to her capability of cooking in all its branches. Can be seen at No. 132 West 15th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable American woman, as a perfect cook; understands French cooking, all kinds of pastry—an excellent baker; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 523 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

A PLAIN COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as good plain cook and first-rate laundress; is a good baker of bread, pie and cake; is willing and obliging; has no objection to going a short way in the country; has good reference. Call a No. 248 East 9th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTed, situations by a competent waitress and cook in one family; the waitress takes charge of the dining-room, silver and parlors; has lived in first-class private families; the cook understands meats, poultry, pastry, soups and jellies, game, preserves; wages, $7 and $9. Call at No. 184 East 21st., for two days.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 260 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

A COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young girl as a good cook; no objection to the washing; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 223 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. If not suited, can be seen for two days.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; good City reference; no objection to do the general housework of a small private family. Call, until suited, at No. 91 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

A COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young girl as a good cook; no objection to the washing. The best of City reference can be given from the last place. Can be seen at No. 223 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; if not suited, can be seen for two days.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; can bring the best City references. Call for two days at No. 95 West 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as good plain cook, in a small private family; has no objection to assist in the washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 4 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 163 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as good cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; one who understands her business; best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Please call at No. 75 West 17th-st., first floor, back room.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman a situation as first-class cook, or would take charge of an invalid lady, and make herself generally useful; has the best of City references. Inquire at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl, as first-rate cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework for a small family. Has five years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 80 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young girl, a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing; she fully understands her business, and can give good City reference. Call at No. 35 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., third floor.

A COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT ENGLISH girl, with best of recommendation, desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; is a first-class cook, baker and laundress; will make herself generally useful. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread; good City references, two years and a half, from her last place. Apply at No. 61 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK, &c.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN wishes a situation as good plain cook or chambermaid and waitress; is a good washer and ironer. Call or address AMELIA DOWNING, No. 150 West 17th-st., rear

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, in a private family, and willing to assist in washing and ironing. The best of City reference. Call at No. 73 West 19th-st.

A COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITuation is wanted by two Protestant women; one is a splendid cook of meat and pastry, and baker of bread and biscuit; the other is a chambermaid and waitress; both are first-rate washers and ironers, and are willing to do the housework of a family; have the best of City and country references. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUAtions wanted by two sisters, who have lived together for the last 14 years, one as cook and the other as chambermaid and first-rate washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 6 Washington-square.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable trustworthy young woman, fully competent for her duties, desires a situation, in City or country; will be found a thorough cook of meats and pastry; can wash and iron in good style; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference. Apply at 378 6th-av. Wages moderate.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook and laundress by a person of experience; is a good baker, and understands all kinds of pastry, or would do the work of a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 293 7th-av.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation, by a middle-aged Protestant woman, as excellent cook and laundress; has good City reference. Apply at No. 33 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear, for two days.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation, by a competent young woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 182 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman as cook, washer, and ironer, or chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small family; is very willing and obliging. No objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 163 East 25th-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman to cook, wash and iron in a small, private family; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to City or country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for 2 days at No. 362 2d-av., near 23d-st., Room No. 13.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a steady sober woman in a respectable private family; is a first-rate cook and baker and first-rate washer and ironer; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 70 East 32d-st., near 4th-av.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in laundress, in a small private family; the best of City reference given. Apply for two days, at No. 24 Christopher-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as excellent cook, washer and ironer; can give five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 119 West 19th-st., second floor, front room.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, and excellent washer; best references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 251 Spring-st., in the rear, Room No. 15.

A DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, who has had sixteen years' experience, would like to obtain a few more families' work at her own home, or would go to their residence, by the day if preferred; prices to suit the times; cutting and basting at the shortest notice; can give references as to character and capability. Inquire at No. 65 West 20th-st.

A DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wishes to obtain a situation in a private family for the Winter as dressmaker and seamstress; she is also competent of making ladies' and children's dresses in the latest styles; is a Protestant; first class recommendations given. Apply at No. 141 7th-av., near 20th-st., for two days.

A DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, DRESSMAking, to go out by the day or week, to private families; understands all kinds of dressmaking and family sewing; has no objection to go in the country. Call, or address a note, at No. 443 3d-av., corner of 32d-st.

A DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER wishes to engage with a few private families to go out by the day or week. Can be seen at No. 393 2d-av. Apply all the week.

A DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week, as dressmaker. Reference given. Call at No. 235 26th-st., near 2d-av.

A DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—A lady of respectability and taste wishes a situation in a family as dressmaker or seamstress, or both; she thoroughly understands her business, and would like to be in a family that would not feel as if they were compromising themselves in the least by making a companion of her. Apply at No. 107 East 29th-st.

A GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—WANTed a situation, by an experienced girl, with good City references, to do general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook and bread and biscuit baker. Call, for two days, at No. 556 2d-av., corner of 34th-st., east side.

A GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A smart, industrious girl, a situation; is a good, thorough plain cook, experienced in general housework, and a very excellent washer and ironer; is faithful, neat; is highly recommended; will hire for very moderate wages, either for the City or country. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn.

A GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy girl, who is not afraid of work, a situation as general servant; makes bread; washes and irons in a gentleman's family; is a good lady's and chambermaid; wages $6; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper by an intelligent and industrious lady, who is strictly conscientious and competent to take the entire charge; would have no objection to travel with a lady or family; the best of City reference given. Call or address M. S., No. 64 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, for one week.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an American widow lady, in some private family. Address MRS. H. D., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper by an American lady who is familiar with all departments of housekeeping, and would be willing to take the entire charge of a family, or would like a situation in a first-class hotel; can give abundant reference for character and capability; no objection to the country or other cities than New-York. Address E. L. B., Box No. 122 *Times* Office, or call at No. 129 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WOman of some experience desires a situation as housekeeper in a small family or would be willing to take a seamstress' situation; she is competent for either capacity; the best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 122 Henry-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A HOUSEkeeper's situation in a good home, City or country, by a lady thoroughly competent to take charge of cooking, children, sewing, dressmaking, &c.; first-class references given and required. Call or address for two days HOUSEKEEPER, No. 401 Carleton-av., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A SOBER, HARDworking, and industrious woman, is desirous to procure a situation in city or country to do housework. is a good plain cook, can bake bread and biscuit, and is a first rate washer and ironer. Can milk and make butter if required. Is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable young girl, a situation for general housework; thoroughly understands all kinds of up-stairs work, and is a good plain sewer; not afraid to work. Can give the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 79 West 28th-st., second floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable, middle-aged woman, to do the general housework of a small family; is a good plain cook; would do the washing and ironing of a small family; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 339 2d-av., first floor, for 2 days, if not engaged. Has no objection to go to the country.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, to do general housework for a small family, or as chambermaid. Call at No. 34 Washington-st. Can be seen for three days at her present employers.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG SCOTCH WOman wants a situation to do the housework of a small family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 287 9th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young girl to do general housework. Has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 181 Ludlow-st.

AS HOUSEMAID OR COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, to do general housework or plain cooking in a small family, or chamberwork; can come well recommended; call at, or address Miss ROBB, No. 49 Houston-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman to do general housework, or as chambermaid; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 196 17th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl to do general housework; understands washing and baking perfectly, and has no objection to the country; best of City references. Apply at No. 4 Horatio-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as laundress or chambermaid and to do fine washing and fluting; has no objection to any part of the country; can be highly recommended by some of the best families in the City for character and capability. Call at, or address, No. 270 8th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl, as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washing and fluting; understands how to do stations perfectly; can be highly recommended by some of the first families in the City, for character and capability. Call or address No. 202 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; is fully competent to do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; can do chamberwork if required; has lived in good families in the City. Best reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 240 7th-av., third floor, back room, between 25th and 26th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman wishes a situation in a private family; understands her business well, also French fluting. Good testimonials can be had. Can be seen for two days at No. 359 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.; inquire on the second floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman a situation as first-class laundress; one who understands her business thoroughly and can give the best of City reference; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; she is fully capable of taking the entire charge of French fluting and doing up all kinds of finery in the best style; best City reference. Call at No. 195 7th-av., near 23d-st., New-York.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable woman, as laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; understands French fluting; best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 121 West 24th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as laundress; can give good reference. Call at No. 247 West 43d-st., 3d floor, front room, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress by a respectable young woman; the best of reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 80 Charlton-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, as laundress; understands the business perfectly; best references; will assist in chamberwork. Call at No. 124 West 27th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A situation as laundress or to do up-stairs work and fine washing and ironing; is a very capable girl; she has excellent City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 222 7th-av., near 26th-st., front room, top floor.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A Scotch girl, a situation as first-class laundress or laundress and chambermaid; good City reference; no objection to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 523 2d-av., second floor, between 32d and 33d sts.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; she understands her business thoroughly; can do French fluting in the neatest manner; has five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 157 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A SITUATION WANTED as lady's maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; can cut and fit for ladies and children; would wait on an invalid lady; no objection to the care of grown children; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 142 East 21st-st., near 3d-av., second floor, front room.

AS LADY'S MAID, NURSE, &c.—WANTED, by a respectable English person, a situation as lady's maid or child's nurse; understands dressmaking, and is a good plain sewer; no objection to the country or to travel; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 202 4th-av., near 24th-st., third floor.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant woman, who can give good references, a situation in a gentleman's family as lady's maid, or to take charge of children; understands doing up fine muslins, laces and dressing hair; is a nice seamstress. Can be seen at No. 115 24th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A LADY DESIRES TO find a good situation for a Protestant German girl who understands the duties of a lady's maid; is a good seamstress, and would be willing to take care of one or two children. She can be seen at her employer's, 277 5th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE, steady woman, a situation as experienced nurse; competent to take entire charge of a baby from its birth or take charge of children; is a good seamstress; can cut and fit; is willing and obliging; no objection to chamberwork or children's washing; would make herself generally useful; has lived for the last fourteen years in the most respectable City families in that capacity; can be highly recommended by her last employers. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 96 West 16th-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A highly respectable woman as nurse; is trustworthy and obliging, and can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has many years' experience in the care of children; would do plain sewing or chamberwork if required; can give the best of City reference. Call at her present employers, No. 3 West 24th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as nurse and sewer; or to do chamberwork and take care of children; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has lived twelve years as a nurse; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 160 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced nurse; understands taking the entire charge of an infant; is a good seamstress; would prefer a situation in the country. The advertiser is Protest

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a man lately arrived from the old country; is willing to make himself generally useful. Good reference given. Is a Protestant. Address, for two days, J. H., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—A WAITER'S SITUATION IS wanted by a young Englishman who has lived in first-class families in this City, and has first-class references. Can be seen, or address, for two or three days, C. C., No. 124 4th-av.

A WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN As a situation as waiter in a private family, or as valet to a gentleman traveling; has no objection to go in the country. Address a note to HENRY TALLON, Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a Protestant young man; has lived with the highest families in the City; best City reference. Call or address for three days WAITER, No. 1,075 Broadway, at Cervo & Gilder's.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a single young man; no objection to town or country; the best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 807 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

A WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS waiter in a gentleman's family, by a competent man. Has the best of City reference. Apply for H. W., at Corwin & Co.'s, No. 900 Broadway, for two days.

COLORED WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED by a genteel colored man as waiter; understands his business thoroughly and has good City references. Apply at the Servant's Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

A GENTLEMAN IN PRIME OF LIFE, honest, and regular in habits, wants a situation where he could make, at least, his expenses for the present. Address INDEX, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN A LAW-OFFICE, who is capable of taking charge of Registers and Calendar. Addres E. F., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, stating terms, &c. N. B.—Wages must be low.

A DENTIST.—WANTED, AN ASSISTANT DENtist, fully competent to do filling and plate work; applicants by mail will state their age, how long they have been dentists, in what branch they excel, and wages wanted. At PRETERRE BROTHERS, No. 159 Bowery, New-York. Also a dental student.

A PORTER.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN AS porter in a first-class grocery store; one who has a thorough knowledge of the business. Address GROCER, Box No. 183 *Times* Office, in handwriting of applicant, giving address and reference.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS DRILLERS and tool-makers. Address L. H. OLMSTED, Foreman Starr Arms Company, Binghamton, N. Y.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN, TO GO TO California with a merchant. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square. Wages liberal.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes to take in washing at her own residence; would take a family's washing by the month or by the piece; can do shirts in the neatest manner; has the best City reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st., front basement.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED AND RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. 56th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 2 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

HAVE YOU A COUGH?

Then use the
SYRUP OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY,
SOLD ONLY AT
CAMPBELL'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
Southwest corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st., and
McDonald's Dry Goods Store, No. 360 Bowery.
Price only 25 cents per bottle. It is a sure cure for coughs, colds, bronchitis, sore throat, &c., &c.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and diseases of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send a copy of the work, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. EARL'S DRAGEES, IN THE FORM of pretty pink lozenges—delightful to take, superior to copavia capsules, &c. Cure in three days. Mailed in boxes, $1. Dr. Earl's Anti-Delersive Essense, a substitute for mercury; cures syphilitic, mercurial and rheumatic diseases. Price $2. Dr. Earl's Parisian Preventives. Mailed, $3 per dozen. Dr. Earl's *Marriage Guide*, a rare and curious work. Splendid illustrations; in sealed envelope, 25 cents. Office No. 58 White-st., New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE of an INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH PREVENTIVE.—The greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal.

A CARD TO THE AFFLICTED.—DR. WARD would respectfully say that he guarantees a sound cure without sickening, reducing, or interrupting business avocations, and cures in half the usual time, and on your own terms. Consultation free, and cures warranted. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal. The Doctor in constant attendance.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor; the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

ERUPTIONS ON THE HEAD AND FACE cured by "Dr. S. B. SMITH'S Magnetic Salve." All genuine bears the fac simile of Samuel B. Smith. Made only at No. 364 Canal-st. Sold by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., GOULD, stationer, *Tribune* Buildings, and druggists generally.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

PROPOSALS.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, for each class separately, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, 20th of November next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, during the year 1862, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant-Quartermaster of the Corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be ordered, viz.:

Class No. 1.

14,000 yards of Sky Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)
6,000 yards Dark Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool-dyed.)
8,000 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, for uniform coats, (indigo wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.
150 yards of Scarlet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

Class No. 2.

8,000 yards of 6-4 Dark Blue Flannel for overcoats, all wool, (indigo, wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards of 3-4 Dark Blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo, wool-dyed,) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
1,200 Gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh four pounds each, with letters "U. S. M." in black, four inches long, in the centre; to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.
6,000 pairs of Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh three pounds per dozen pair, free from grease.

Class No. 3.

6,000 yards White Linen for Pants, 80 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
10,000 yards White Linen for Shirts, 80 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards Canton Flannel for Drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.

Class No. 4.

1,000 Uniform Caps, complete, (except Pompons.)
1,500 Pompons, red worsted, ball-shaped, 5 inches in circumference.
3,000 Fatigue Caps, (with covers,) to be made of blue cloth, indigo wool-dyed.
2,000 Stocks.

Class No. 5.

600 Gross Coat Buttons, (Eagle.)
400 Gross Jacket Buttons, (Eagle.)
100 Gross Vest Buttons, (Eagle.)
1,500 Pairs Yellow Metal Crescents and Scale Straps.
250 Sets Epaulette Bullion for Sergeant and Corporals.
2,000 Sets Epaulette Bullion for Privates.
50 Red Worsted Sashes.
2,500 yards of Yellow Binding.
2,500 yards of Red Cord.
100 Swords for Sergeants.
50 Swords for Musicians.
50 Drums, (tenor,) complete.
50 Drum Slings.
200 Batter Drum Heads.
50 Snare Drum Heads.
100 Drum Cords.
100 Sets of Drum Snares.
100 Boxwood "B" Fifes.

Class No. 6.

10,000 Pairs Army Boots, (infantry pattern.)

Class No. 7.

1,200 Cartridge-Boxes.
1,200 Bayonet-Scabbards.
1,200 Percussion Cap Pouches.
1,200 Cartridge-Box Belts.
1,200 Bayonet Belts.
1,200 Waist Belts.
1,200 Waist Plates.
1,200 Breast Plates.
250 Sword Frogs.

Class No. 8.

1,200 Knapsacks.
600 Haversacks.
600 Canteens.
600 Musket Slings.

Class No. 9.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz.: Watch coats; sergeants', corporals, musicians' and privates' uniform and fatigue coats; woolen and linen pants; flannel and linen shirts; drawers; flannel sacks; and red and blue jackets for boys.

The above-mentioned articles must conform, *in all respects*, to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster, office Marine Corps, No. 1,220 Spruce-st., Philadelphia; and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass., where they can be examined.

And whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will supply the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payment will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity, which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order, until second order is filled, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until the contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid of —— for supplies, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

A. B. Guarantor.
C. D, Guarantor.

E F, Witness,
——, 1861.

I hereby certify that the above named —— —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee. G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorised to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this Office, for examination.

The bidder's place of business, or manufacturing establishment, must be specially stated in the proposal.

The above list of articles is believed to be about the quantity of each article that will be required during the year; but the Quartermaster reserves the right of ordering a greater or less quantity, should the interest of the service require it.

Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Supplies for Marine Corps for 1862", and addressed to
Major WM. B. SLACK,
Quartermaster M. C., Washington, D. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TILL THE 21ST OF October, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., are invited for supplying the Army with Beef Cattle on the hoof, to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate.

Bidders are requested to comply in all particulars with the form of bid published herewith.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes, or other funds it has for disbursement, and to reject any bid and for any cause. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.

The Government will receive 4,000 head under the contract, and will reserve the right to require any additional number up to 16,000 head.

Deliveries to be made weekly in such quantities as may be required.

The cattle must average 1,300 pounds gross weight, and no animal will be received which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.

No conditional bid will be received.

The bids to be directed to Capt. A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

Form of Bid.

I, A. B., do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good Beef Cattle, on the hoof, for —— per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate, according to the terms of the inclosed advertisement. The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight so determined to be the purchase-weight. I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfillment of the contract, and to receive Treasury notes or other Government funds in payment for the Cattle.

The first delivery of the Cattle will be required to be made about the 10th of November, 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Nov. 4, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($300,000) OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the Laws of 1861, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Oct. 5, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived by the School Officers of the XXIId Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 16th of October instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating, with hot water or steam, Ward School House No. 51, in West 44th-st., in said Ward. Specifications for said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of Amnon Macvey, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st., and the proposals offered must be in conformity with said specifications. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, the names of whom must accompany the proposal. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so. BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD,
Chairman School Officers XXIId Ward.
JOSEPH CUDLIPP, JR., Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

PROPOSALS.

CITY OF NEW-YORK,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, [illegible]

REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, Oct., 17, for the purchase of real estate by the Corporation, for the use of the Fire Department, located as follows:

One lot between 10th and 11th avs., and 41st and 44th sts., for Hose Company No. 12.
One lot between 3d and 4th avs., and 14th and 22d sts., for Hose Company No. 29.
One lot between Broadway and 7th-av., and 27th and 28th sts., for Hose Company No. 37.
One lot between 2d and Lexington avs., and 26th and 27th sts., for Hose Company No. 39.
One lot between Hudson, Greenwich, Canal and Spring sts., for Hose Company No. 41.
One lot between 80th and 90th sts., within 150 feet east or west of 3d-av., for Hook and Ladder Company No. 18.

Proposals will contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions located and character of improvements, if any. Preference will be given to vacant lots. Payment will be made on giving a clear and satisfactory title. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR
NATIONAL LOAN.
OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place.

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by check, supplied by return mail.

Six Per Cent. Two Year Treasury Notes received at par and interest in payment for the above.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

U. S. AGENCY
FOR THE SALE OF
GOVERNMENT 7 3-10 PER CENTS.

C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes can be had at this office in any requisite amount, and of all denominations, upon application, for current funds, or in exchange at par for the 6 per cent. two-year issue.

Orders by mail, with remittance, promptly executed by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

2-YEAR 6 PER CENT.
TREASURY NOTES
Received at par—interest in exchange for the 7 3-10s,
By
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
At the office of
COLGATE & HOFFMAN,
No. 47 Wall-st.
6 per cent. Two-Year
Treasury Notes received
At Par in payment
For 7 3-10 per cents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits made before Oct. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.* THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 15½ MONTHS,
$501,228 33.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.—Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from one to one thousand dollars.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE OCT. 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM SQUARE.
OPEN DAILY.

Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,
Deposits made before Oct. 20 draw interest as from 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH R. COOPER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES,
7 3-10 PER CENTS,
Ready for delivery for PAR FUNDS at either of our offices.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

OFFICE OF EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NO. 71 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1861.

A semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. has this day been declared, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER.
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1861.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JACOB CAMPBELL, JR.,
WILLIAM SMITH,
CHARLES B. WHITE,
GEORGE R. JACKSON,
DAVID LANE,
EBENEZER BEADLESTON,
AMOS F. HATFIELD,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,
CHARLES L. TIFFANY,
JOHN KERR,
ALEXANDER HAWKINS,
JESSE A. MARSHALL,
JOHN A. MERRITT,
ELISHA BROOKS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., was unanimously elected President, and JOHN A. MERRITT Vice-President.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.—Office of WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st. Agreeable to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, by whom I have been appointed Agent for the sale of Treasury Notes issued for the NATIONAL LOAN, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, I give notice that I am prepared to furnish said notes in such amounts and denominations as may be required, immediately upon deposit of certified checks or current bank notes at this office. Six per cent. Two-year Treasury Notes, will also be received in payment at par and accrued interest. JOHN O'BRIEN.

Parties residing out of the City who desire to subscribe to the National Loan, may remit to us, and we will forward the Treasury Notes to any given address free of charge. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI & DAYTON RAILROAD CO., CINCINNATI, Oct. 11, 1861.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF 3½ PER CENT. HAS been declared out of the Net Earnings of this Company, for six months ending Sept. 30, payable on and after Nov. 1, in a check on New-York, remitted by mail or otherwise as stockholders may direct, and in accordance with the By-laws the Transfer Books will be closed for ten days from date.

The interest warrants on the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Company, due Nov. 1, will be paid at the Bank of America, New-York.

By order of the Board. F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD CO., CINCINNATI, Oct. 11, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Holders of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company's Bonds, numbered 857 to 860, inclusive, that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company will purchase said Bonds at Eighty Cents on the Dollar, according to the contract between said Companies, dated Feb. 8, 1859, if presented to the office of E. R. BEBB, Esq., No. 10 Barclay-st., New-York, within sixty days after the date of this notice. F. H. SHORT, Sec'y.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY,
No. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a quarterly Dividend of Two and a half (2½) per cent., payable on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 16th inst., at this office. The transfer book will be closed until the 18th inst. SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.
LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY.—First Mortgage Bondholders will please call at the office of the undersigned, and complete the arrangement contemplated in late circular of the Company, viz., to pay the coupons due Jan. 1, 1861, and fund six coupons thereafter.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Eastern Division holders of scrip who wish to save twenty-five per cent. on the cash call of the Trustees of this road, can do so by purchasing some second mortgage bonds on sale with me, which are received at par until Monday, the 14th inst. H. H. GOODMAN,
No. 7 Wall-st., Rooms Nos. 8 and 9.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
PETRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head forward on Starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 20

Passage secured and money paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....80 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....85 | Steerage to Paris.....38
First Cabin to Hamburg.....85 | Steerage to Hamburg.....35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, NOV.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at noon.

This steamer is unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
The steamer FULTON will sail Dec. 7.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's first-class, full powered, Clyde built steamer NORWEGIAN, Capt. MCMASTERS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Oct. 19. Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodation, $70 and $85; steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO GLASGOW.—The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company will dispatch their new and fast screw steamship ST. ANDREW, Capt. DUTTON, from Quebec, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30. This Steamer has superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. Rates of passage to Glasgow, including free ticket to Quebec, *via* Lake Champlain and Montreal, or Boston and Portland, are as follows: Saloon cabin, $70; intermediate, $35; steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30. For passage, apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway.

This line of Steamers will sail from New-York to Glasgow during Winter months.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,

On MONDAY.....Oct. 14 | On TUESDAY.....Dec. 10
On MONDAY.....Nov. 11 | On TUESDAY.....Jan. 7
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

U. S. PASSPORT AGENCY, NO. 34½ PINE-ST.—Established by the Government. Passports issued at a few minutes' notice, on application at this office.

PASSPORTS PROCURED BY
A. W. KENNEDY, Notary,
No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FARMINGDALE AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. R. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.
Tuesday, Oct. 15, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 16, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 17, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 18, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 19, 2:45 P. M.
Monday, Oct. 21, 3:20 P. M.

LEAVE RED BAN

LOCAL POLITICAL MATTERS.

THE GERMAN MOVEMENT.

German Democratic Union Clubs.

The German Democratic Union Club, PHILIP F. SMITH, Esq., President, and GEORGE ZINCKE, Secretary, met at 8 P. M., yesterday, at the hall of M. KUNS, Nos. 77 and 79 Essex-street.

The attendance was large, and, from the outset, the meeting was highly animated. Addresses were made by the President, Mr. SMITH, Capt. ERELSBACHER, Messrs. GUSTAV SCHOENKE, MAURER, and others, who strenuously objected to the pretensions of one set of delegates claiming to represent the views of all the German voters of the Tenth Ward in the German Union League Convention. They professed the most earnest attachment to the Union cause, but found fault with what had been done by their representatives, in assuming authority without due consultation and authority.

Finally, on motion of Capt. ERELSBACHER, a Committee of Three, to consist of Messrs. ERELSBACHER, Capt. Geo. MAURER and Mr. GUSTAV SCHOENKE, was appointed to prepare and publish a protest in behalf of the Democratic Union Club of the Ward against the usurped authority of the gentlemen claiming to represent the Democratic German element in the Convention of Union Delegates.

The Tenth, it may be well to remark, is one of the Wards for which two sets of delegates appeared in the first general meeting of the League.

After some further desultory discussion the Club adjourned, about 10 o'clock, to meet at the same time and place on Monday evening next.

Similar meetings, in which much the same sentiments were expressed, although with divers modifications, were held by the German Democratic Union Club of the Sixteenth Ward, PETER KRICHBAUM President, at No. 194 Eighth-avenue, and the Eighteenth Ward German Democratic Union Club, JOHN WALCH President and F. BUSCH Secretary, at the house of FREDERICH ABEL, No. 233 Avenue A.

The German element is fully aroused, and on all sides the note of preparation for political efficiency is heard. The number of meetings called is steadily on the increase, and but one determination is manifest, viz., to introduce a closer scrutiny of candidates than however before been instituted in this City.

The German Union League.

The Executive Committee of the German Union League met at 8 o'clock last evening, at Pythagoras Hall, Dr. WILHELM in the Chair, and J. J. FREEDMANN, Esq., acting Secretary.

The report of the Conference Committee which, on Tuesday night, met the Committees of other Union organizations at the Everett House, was received and approved, the important fact that it had been so favorably received being regarded as a good omen for the harmony of future joint action.

The Committee on Organization presented a draft of Constitution and By-laws for the German Union League and it was fully examined and discussed. Numerous suggestions for its amendment and perfection were made and the duties of the Committee continued.

The general coöperation of the various Wards in the plan of the Union League was spoken of with satisfaction, and about 9½ P. M., the Executive Committee adjourned.

The Twentieth Ward German Union Club.

This Association held its second meeting at 8 P. M., yesterday, at BIEGER'S Brewery, No. 97 West Thirty-second-street, Mr. NICOLAUS MULLER, President, and M. RICHARD, Secretary.

The report of the six delegates sent to the Consolidated League was received, a consultation on business matters was held, and several brief addresses, exhorting the members, of whom there was a large attendance, to maintain unanimity and act with energy in the Union cause, were received with much applause.

Nominations.

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATING CONVENTION.

This Convention met at the Cooper Institute last evening, WM. TUCKER in the Chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read, after which the reports of the various Committees were called for and submitted. A list of gentlemen to serve on the permanent Committees was then presented to the Convention. The Senatorial and Assembly Conference Committees then presented the following names as their several candidates for the support of the General Committee:

SENATE.

Districts.	Districts.
4..James Stewart.	6..Benj. F. Manierre.
5..C. G. Cornell.	7..Oliver Chadwick.

ASSEMBLY.

Districts.	Districts.
1..Michael Quigly.	10..No candidate.
2..Felix Murphy.	11..Noah A. Childs.
3..David D. Eagan.	12..No candidate.
4..Patrick McGuire.	13..No candidate.
5..James Walsh.	14..Royal Phelps.
7..Henry J. Raymond.	15..John J. Phelps.
8..Epes E. Ellery.	16..Geo. Whitfield.
9..B. C. Wardell.	17..No candidate.

A motion was then made that the several Senatorial and Assembly District delegates be appointed a Committee of Conference in their respective districts, for the purpose of exerting a harmonious influence over other party Conventions. An amendment was offered, that the different Senatorial and Assembly nominations be referred back to the delegates of the different districts, with power to dispose of them as they deemed best. After considerable discussion, both the motion and amendment were laid on the table.

The Convention next proceeded to consider the names of the candidates presented for its approval with a view of confirming or rejecting the same. The Senatorial candidates were first taken up, and the nominations made for the Fourth and Sixth Districts almost unanimously sustained. An attempt was made to substitute other candidates than those presented for the Fifth and Seventh Districts. ANDRIUS WILLMAN being named for the former, but the original nominations were finally sustained. The candidates for the nomination of Assembly were confirmed, with the exception of those from the First and Second Districts, which were referred back to the District delegates.

A motion was made and carried, that the nominations for the five Judgeships as previously made by the Convention be confirmed.

On motion, Dr. HARSON was nominated for Supervisor.

The Convention then adjourned till 8 o'clock, Friday evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE COMMITTEE—NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

The Committe appointed by the meeting held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel three weeks ago, to nominate candidates for office at the coming election, met at the same place last evening, and after a secret conference of three hours, agreed upon the following names:

For Judge of the Supreme Court—THOS. W. CLERKE.
For Judges of the Superior Court—MURRAY HOFFMANN and LOUIS B. WOODRUFF.
For Judge of the Court of Common Pleas—JOHN R. BRADY.
For Judge of the Marine Court—HIRAM KETCHUM
For District-Attorney—A. R. LAWRENCE.
For Sheriff—FREDERICK L. VULTE.
For County Clerk—JOSEPH HOXIE.
For Supervisors—ORISON BLUNT and ELIJAH F. PURDY.

The nomination of Coroners was postponed to the next meeting of the Committee, which will be held this evening at the same place.

NOMINATION OF A REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLYMAN IN THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

A meeting of Republican delegates of the Sixth Assembly District, comprising the Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards of the City, was held last evening at Runke's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-street, when GEO. W. ANDERSON, of the Seventeenth Ward, was unanimously nominated for Assembly.

TAXPAYERS' UNION COMMITTEE—NOMINATION FOR MAYOR.

This Committee met at the University Building last evening, and after indorsing the Judicial Ticket agreed on at the Everett House conference on Monday night, nominated Mr. JAMES STOKES, of the firm of PHELPS, DODGE & Co., for Mayor at the December election.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. R. E. Fenton, Hon. J. A. Granger and lady, of Canandaigua; Gen. C. Clark, E. Cook, of Iowa, R. Gardner, of Detroit; B. Bagley, of Watertown; M. P. Bemis, of Marysville; Jno. Crouse, of Syracuse; E. C. Delavan, of Albany; J. E. Lodge and lady, of Boston; Judge Houghton, of Buffalo; J. H. De Lamont, of Paris; J. S. de Gareda, of Madrid, Spain; N. Wheeler, of Bridgeport, Ky.; K. R. Haight, of New-York; and R. J. Patterson, of Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Waddington and Adam W. Blandy, of England; C. O. Rogers, of the Boston *Journal*; J. K. Hall, Henry Atkins and lady, and Miss Atkins, of Boston; Col. Thomas, of Philadelphia; A. W. Mudaux and Theodore F. Nes, of the United States Coast Survey; Capt. W. B. Shutlff, of the U. S. A.; D. W. Corwine, of Ohio, and Dr. M. H. Henry, of the U. S. N., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Sir Frederick Johnstone, of England; T. H. Lewis, Thomas Gray and F. de Hautville, of Boston; Mr. Hardcastle, of Dobbs' Ferry, and C. Buck, of Cambridge, are at the Brevoort House.

S. C. Fessenden, of Maine; Major W. B. Slack, of the U. S. Army; Capt. C. T. Robinson, of Washington; H. J. Hastings of Albany; Geo. T. de Lacy, of the U. S. Navy; E. C. Litchfield, of Cazenovia, and Alex. Grier, of Albany, are at the Astor House.

Capt. H. Briggs, Maj. Joseph H. Nunes, Col. Reese and L. W. Burbank, of the U. S. Army; A. J. Wilson, of Cuba; E. D. Allen, of Fortress Monroe; J. Gibson, of Washington; F. Baker, of Keene, N. H., and W. R. McCormick and party, of Port Jervis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Signor F. Brignoli and Sig. Susini, of New-York, and Miss Isabella Hinckley and mother, from Albany, are at the Everett House.

Judge Peabody, of Mass.; J. M. Reid, of Lawrence, Wis.; D. Dumont, of Freemansburgh; and W. C. Walker, of Michigan, are at the International Hotel.

PERENNIAL COTTON.

The Cotton Problem Solved—Proposed General Culture of Peruvian Cotton—Lecture by R. C. Kendall, Esq.

A very interesting lecture on the great cotton question was delivered at the Cooper Institute last evening by R. C. KENDALL, Esq. Among the attendants were some of our most prominent merchants and other citizens of equal note. After briefly introducing his subject, Mr. KENDALL presented his favorite theory as follows:

The *Gossipium Arborium*, or Peruvian cotton tree will yet answer the almost universal call for a cotton capable of being cultivated in Northern latitudes. It is perennial, can be grown wherever Indian corn can be matured, and promises to yield larger crops than the present herbaceous cotton of the South, while its requisite culture and mode of manipulation are such as can readily be performed here. I have already proved, by personal experiment, that it can be grown in the northern part of Maryland, and shall most earnestly urge the prosecution of more extended experiments, fully assured that its successful introduction will tend to prevent any future recurrence of difficulties, such as now derange the harmony of the country.

He then proceeded to consider the various sources from which England expects to replace the American deficit, disposing of the claims of the several countries as follows: China is too remote; besides, seventenths of all the cotton produced in the vast Empire of the Celestials, is a short staple, coarse fibre, and muddy white, totally unfit for the manufacture of any of the finer quality of goods, and consequently of slight value in the English market. India is somewhat nearer, and cotton of a superior quality has been, and may, accidentally, be grown there. But India, in her people, climate, soil, and all pertaining to her organization, is proverbially unreliable. Australia will doubtless one day afford a great deal of cotton, of a quality equaling the "middling" upland staple grown in the Southern States. But Australia is at present a semi-wilderness, peopled with a mixed population, little inclined to agricultural labor. Natal, to the eastward of Good Hope, will, after twenty millions pounds sterling shall have been expended upon it, produce a very fair upland cotton in sufficient quantity to supply three first-class Manchester mills; not much beyond that; Loando, on the West Coast, would do considerably better; but to keep up the supply from Loando would require a constant stream of emigration from Great Britain to replace those who would be cut off by the terrible malaria of the country. Guiana, Demarara, Trinidad and Honduras will all produce cotton, but neither of them of the quality that England mainly requires, and collectively, not one-fiftieth of the quantity that England *must have*. As for Egypt—she has produced cotton probably since cotton first grew, but whatever she might have accomplished in the days of the Ptolemies, it is certain that in modern times her cotton is by no means a superior article. It is unquestionable that within the boundaries of Peru and Bolivia there is a cotton region of sufficient extent to furnish more cotton than England requires. But that region is beyond the possible grasp of British enterprise. Along the borders of unreliable rivers, coursing down the Pacific slope of the coast range, the perennial Peruvian cotton has been precariously produced in small quantities. Between the years 1851 and 1858 there was an average annual yield of cotton from the valley of the Chira of 6,000 bales perennial cotton, weighing one hundred and fifty pounds each, fully six-tenths being of entirely spontaneous growth.

His solution of the cotton supply question was presented in the following terms: The Island of Jamaica, under judicious culture and energetic management, would afford three-tenths of the whole amount required by Great Britain. Two-tenths would have to be sought after, and found in divers far-off corners of the world, leaving the remaining one-half to be gathered up for a few years, as best it may, from precarious sources; but ultimately to be supplied by the present Free and Border States of North America.

Startling, and Utopian as this declaration may appear, the study of cotton and its economy for more than half an ordinary lifetime, with the actual practical experience in cotton growing for more than twenty years, has convinced me beyond the shadow of a doubt, that perennial cotton can be profitably grown in any territory possessing *the requisite quality of soil for its natural development, where Indian corn will mature its crop*. That there is a condition of soil far more indispensable to the successful culture of cotton, than any definite temperature of climate, my own observations and experiments have proved.

Two-thirds of the present Free States of the Union possess this requisite of soil—several of them in an eminent degree; and there is no well-founded reason why they should not afford an unlimited supply of cotton, equaling in quality the best Southern staple, and at a clear profit to the producer of fifty per cent. above the average proceeds from the usual farm crops; and that, too, without materially lessening the breadth of land now devoted to grass and grain, or seriously interfering with the routine of farm economy, as at present conducted.

He detailed a series of experiments made by him with the Peruvian tree cotton, both in its discovery and its culture. He claimed to have shown by actual practical working of land, that while the Southern cotton would, under the most advantageous circumstances, yield but $200 per annum to a field hand, the Peruvian tree cotton would yield on Northern soils $408. He knew the tree to be capable of producing 2,000 pounds to the acre, and it could be grown in places used for other purposes, often not interfering with other crops. On this point he said: The period is not very remote, when hedges, most efficient as fences, shall yield annual dividends of superior cotton; ornamental trees blending the useful with the beautiful, shall repay ten fold their cost and culture; when the rugged heights of the Hudson, the plains of New-Jersey, the fertile valleys of the Keystone State, and the undulating prairies of the Great West, shall gleam in the sunlight, white as the Winter drift, with generous pods of democratic cotton.

He alluded to the skepticism of the world as to the possibility of grape culture in the United States, the ignition of Lehigh coal, the utility of underdraining, or the use of the potato, and the triumphant surmounting of all obstacles, and predicted that the culture of Peruvian cotton will ultimately meet with the same success. He introduced the following opinion of a Mississippi cotton-planter of the availability of Peruvian cotton:

"Perhaps one of the most striking instances where the utilitarianism of the age, ever ready to grasp the substantial benefits of every hint derived from the votaries of science, has been at fault, is shown in the fact that a cotton-bearing tree, producing annual crops in the greatest abundance, enduring without replanting, through a series of years, yielding a fair crop in the third, and attaining its maximum in the sixth or seventh year of its growth, is now flourishing within 2,000 miles of the cotton fields of the United States, in a soil and climate similar to those of the Middle States of this Union, where it has grown neglected for all practical purposes, only claiming the eye of the savage, or occasionally employing his rude industry, from a period anterior perhaps to the far off times when ancient Greece and Rome paid tribute to the cotton looms of India."

In conclusion he said: The regions to which the perennial cotton tree is indigenous are not so remote or inaccessible but that full and reliable information in regard to it may be easily obtained, and if our farmers and cotton capitalists will set to work with but half the energy which has characterized our Northern horticulturists, we shall ere long produce, in the Free States, an abundant supply of the best good cotton.

If, however, no other person should move a single step in the matter, I shall, myself, with what energy I possess, and such means as can honestly be obtained, prosecute experiment and research, until the profitable production of cotton in free territory, by free labor, can be no longer a debatable question.

If cotton be king, let us enlarge his dominions, depose the dwarfed, herbaceous tyrant of the South, crowning his Peruvian kinsman in his stead, giving him for an empire the *whole Union*—for subjects the entire people of these States, once more *united*, prosperous and happy.

Specimens of the new cotton were exhibited at the close of the lecture, and compared favorably with ordinary cotton samples.

NEWS FROM JAMAICA.

Arrival of the Saladin—The Cotton Experiment—A New Governor.

The British Mail steamer *Saladin*, Capt. RUSSELL, arrived yesterday morning, from Kingston, Jamaica, which port she left on the 5th inst.

By this arrival we have Kingston papers to the 5th inst., inclusive.

The steamer *Saladin* arrived out on the 30th of September, having left this port on the 20th. She carried out JOHN F. NEIL, Esq., the United States Consul for Jamaica.

The Jamaica *Tribune* complains of the mail arrangements between Kingston and New-York. When the Legislature voted $24,000 to aid the steamer proprietors, it was the understanding that there should be semi-monthly mails, now there is only a monthly communication.

We regret to learn, says the Falmouth *Post*, that the seeds sent by the Jamaica Cotton-Growing Company, to the President of the Hanover Society of Industry, for distribution, have not turned out as well as was expected, and that much labor has been lost in the preparation of land from which profitable crops were anticipated. Among the disappointed persons, is the writer of this notice, who planted a great quantity of the seeds with which he was furnished, not one of which has come up. We understand that the sea-island seed can be procured in the Parish of Westmoreland, and that many of the small settlers in Hanover have resolved to obtain a supply, and to persist in an experiment which, we hope, will ultimately be successful.

Hon. GEO. SOLOMON is engaged in preparing a measure of Emigration in connection with cotton, by which both objects, the introduction of industry and the growth of cotton, will be materially encouraged and promoted. Such facilities will be afforded that will give an impulse to the immigration movement.

The Jamaica *Watchman* says: "We have very good authority for stating that "our worthy" Governor has been recalled, and that Lord MULGRAVE, the present Governor of Nova Scotia, son of the distinguished Marquis of Normanby, who, when Earl of Mulgrave governed this colony successfully, will be the successor of Mr. DARLING. If the latter gentleman does not leave the Island before the Legislature meets, he will certainly leave it soon after."

COTTON-GROWING IN JAMAICA.

From the Jamaica Watchman.

We are pleased to hear from different parts of the Island that the cultivation of cotton is engaging the attention of a great many persons; that is, seeds are being obtained and planted; and already cotton in small quantities is being offered for sale. It is with the view of rendering some small aid to this important movement that we again devote a portion of our space to a few remarks upon the subject. We are among the number of those who hold that cotton may be largely exported from Jamaica, without the slightest detriment to our other staple exports, sugar, rum, and coffee. We are astonished indeed, that any sensible man, knowing the capabilities of the country, could entertain an opposite opinion. Jamaica, it is notorious, produces as fine cotton as is grown in any part of the world; we have plenty of spare land, of a fertile description, for its cultivation; and we have, too, plenty of idle hands, or hands that are not fully employed, that could be profitably engaged in growing the article. To cultivate cotton on a large scale—that is, on large plantations—without immigration, will be found impossible in most parts of the island, because in such cultivation labor should be *at command*, whereas in Jamaica labor is not always available when most required. But, with a regular staff of fifteen or twenty coolies, or Chinese, or Africans, with such labor in addition as may be casually obtained, it will be easy to keep up a very respectable-sized cotton plantation—such a one as will yield handsome returns to the planters.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

A NEW BRANCH OF THE VOLUNTEER DEPOT TO BE FORMED.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief the following orders have been promulgated relative to the formation of a branch of the Volunteer Dépôt, already established in New-York City, in the village of Hancock, Delaware County:

SPECIAL ORDER No. 427.—Whenever eight companies for the force now organizing under General Orders No. 78, of not less than 32 men each, shall have assembled at the village of Hancock, Delaware County, and shall have been inspected and mustered into the service of the United States, the said village of Hancock shall be considered a branch of the dépôt established in New-York City, and thirty cents per day for subsistence will thereafter be allowed for each recruit, until the regiment shall be organized, or ordered into service. It is expressly stipulated that quarters for recruits for the proposed organization shall be provided without expense to the Government.

Brig.-Gen. YATES will detail an officer to take command, and will include in his reports to this Department the reports from the branch dépôt hereby detailed.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, DEPOT OF VOLUNTEERS, NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 15, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 337.—In compliance with Special Order No. 427, from General Headquarters, a camp for the First Regiment, Union Brigade, will be established at Hancock, Delaware County, under the conditions specified in said order. Col. HENRICO FARDELLA will take command of said camp.

The companies will be inspected by Capt. WM. C. ALLEN, commanding Company A, who will also muster the men and officers into the United States service in the mode provided in such cases. A medical officer will be assigned to the camp by the Surgeon-General, when required. Returns of the companies as they are formed will be made at this office, and the persons designated as officers will present themselves for examination to Cols. TOMPKINS and MARTIN. Col. FARDELLA and Capt. ALLEN will make requisitions for transportation from Willet's Point to New-York, for Company A. Major CATLIN will surrender all property at Willet's Point to Lieut.-Col. PAGE.

Company A will hereafter be encamped at Hancock, Delaware County, and Capt. ALLEN will make requisitions for transportation at this office.

By order of
CHAS. YATES, Brig.-Gen. Comd'g Dépôt.
THOMAS ALLCOCK, A. D. C.

ARRIVAL OF FOUR COMPANIES OF REGULARS FROM BOSTON.

Two hundred soldiers of the Eleventh United States Infantry, arrived in this City yesterday morning, from Boston, *en route* for Perryville, Md. When in Boston, they were quartered at Fort Independence, and were under command of Lieut.-Col. SCHRIVER, FRANK BROWNELL, the same who shot JACKSON, the murderer of Col. ELLSWORTH, is a Lieutenant in this regiment, and has gone on with his command. Two Lieutenants, viz., ELDER and EDGARTON, at present unattached, accompany the battalion, which left last evening for its destination, to Perryville. The following is a list of the officers:

Lieutenant-Colonel Schriver, Major Delancy Floyd Jones. Company A—Captain, Wm. Russell; First Lieutenant, John S. Fleicher; Second Lieutenant, Frank Brownell. Company B—Captain, Lowe; First Lieutenant, Vac. Company D—Captain, Chipman. Company G—Captain, Leonard; First Lieutenant, H. Kennester. Companies C, E and F are now recruiting in Boston.

THE FIRST REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES.

All obstacles to the reorganization of this regiment have now been removed by the Secretary of War and Governor of this State. Recruiting offices will at once be opened, in order to bring the regiment up to its full standard. On enlisting, the men will at once be mustered in and be in receipt of pay. Efficient officers will be selected to command them, and there is no doubt that if the regiment wills, it will be enabled to regain some of its lost prestige.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

On Friday the Sixty-ninth Regiment will assemble at the Armory, over Essex Market, for inspection and review by Maj. ROBERT TAYLOR. All members are to be fully armed and equipped, and present themselves for inspection, at 7 A. M.

THE D'EPINEUIL ZOUAVES.

The military organization known as the D'Epineuil Zouaves has been formed into a regiment by the War Department, and will henceforth be designated the Fifty-third Regiment New-York State Volunteers. Col. D'EPINEUIL has been ordered to report with his command to Brig.-Gen. BURNSIDE, in New-York City. The following gentlemen have been appointed officers of the regiment, and as soon as the muster-roll of Field, Staff and company officers has been certified by the mustering-officer, and filed in the office of the Adjutant-General, they will receive their commissions:

Colonel, LIONEL JOBERT D'EPINEUIL; Lieutenant-Colonel, Voquier de Mouteil; Major, Jean Baptiste Cautel; Adjutant, Eugene Le Townsend; Quartermaster, John Merriam; Surgeon, Henry John Phillips; Assistant Surgeon, Jules Dusbreuil; Chaplain, Austide Pieraad; Quartermaster Sergeant, Frank Davis; Band Leader, Victor D'Atigue. *Line Officers*—Co. A, Captain, W. Armstrong; First Lieutenant, C. A. Perry; Second Lieutenant, C. E. Coffin. Co. B, Captain, W. Willard; First Lieutenant, Jeroleman; Second Lieutenant, Ball. Co. C, Captain, Henry Scott; First Lieutenant, Barry; Second Lieutenant, Fox. Co. D, Captain, Mattock. Co. E, Captain, Fiston; First Lieutenant, John Merriman; Second Lieutenant, Morland. Co. F—Captain, Bratton; First Lieutenant, F. Jenkins; Second Lieutenant, Cassidy. Co. G—Captain Holden. Co. H—Captain, Du Val de Moniquez. Co. I—Captain, Hack. Co. K—Captain, Chester; First Lieutenant, H. W. Burgess.

The Lieutenants for Companies D, H and I, will be appointed at an early day.

RECRUITS FOR REGIMENTS ALREADY IN THE FIELD.

Yesterday evening one hundred recruits for Col. LANING's Regiment, ten for Col. BENDIX's Regiment, and twenty-nine for Col. CARR's Regiment, left this City to join their respective corps.

A LADIES REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Yesterday, the ladies and friends connected with the officers of Col. SERRELL's Engineer Regiment, met, as was requested, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. To-day, they will meet again, at the same hour, 2 P. M., and will complete the organization of the society, the object of which is to benefit the soldiers of Col. SERRELL's Regiment.

PAPERS ANE HYMN-BOOKS FOR THE ARMY.

The Army Committee of the Evangelical Alliance acknowledge the receipt of the following amounts to aid in circulating religious journals and hymn-books among our volunteers, now at the seat of war:

CHURCHES.—Reformed Dutch, Washington-square, $47 62; Reformed Dutch, Fifth-avenue, $147 03; Plymouth, (Mr. BEECHER's,) $150; Presbyterian Church, Quogue, L. I., $20; Union Meeting, West Hoboken, $10.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.—Fifteenth-street Presbyterian, $20; Hanson-place Baptist, $10; South Presbyterian, $15 60; Washington-avenue, $5; Plymouth, $10; South Congregational, $10; Reformed Dutch, Washington-square, $6 77; Reformed Dutch, Greenwich, $11 20; Fourteenth-street Presbyterian, $10; St. Paul's Methodist, $10; Reformed Dutch, Sixth-avenue, $10; Central Methodist, $10; Reformed Dutch, Market-street, $10; Fortieth-street Presbyterian, $9 50; Jane-street Methodist, $10; Twenty-seventh-street Methodist, $15 75; Seventeenth-street Methodist, $10; Home of the Friendless, $7; Port Richmond, $7; Presbyterian, Lyons, N. Y., $10.

INDIVIDUALS.—E. S. Potter, $10; C. Fanning, $10; J. P. Bremner, $5; A. T. Briggs, $10; W. Stanton, Conn., $10; Peter Balen, $10; Miller & Luther, $10; W. Churchill, $8; cash, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, $5; small amounts, $17 20.

The demand for such reading is greater than ever. Last week we sent to Washington no less than 5,000 copies, besides supplying several regiments with hymn-books. Funds for this object are greatly needed. Address Rev. CHAS. C. GOSS, Secretary, or CHAS. PLACE, Treasurer, University Building, Washington-square.

THE CAMP AT POST SACKETT—PRESENTATION OF COLORS.

Since the consolidation of the United States Vanguard with the Union Guard there has been a great accession to the ranks of the regiment, which now numbers upwards of 700 men. In a few days, there is no doubt, the maximum number will be reported, when Col. TIDBALL will assume command. By order of Gov. MORGAN NELSON PLATO has been appointed Quartermaster and NOAH L. JEFFRIES Adjutant. At present Lieut.-Col. JOACHMISSEN is in command of the post, which is situated at East New-York. In a few days a beautiful and costly regimental color, manufactured by TIFFANY & Co., will be presented to the regiment by Ex-Mayor HINGSLAND.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK TO GEN. ANDERSON.—Messrs. BALL, BLACK & Co. have on exhibition a beautiful specimen of their handiwork, in the shape of a golden casket, intended to contain the freedom of the City, voted to Major ROBERT ANDERSON, for his heroic defence of Fort Sumter. The casket is oblong, with the corners cut off, five and a quarter inches in length by three and three-quarters in height. On the front is the following inscription: "The Freedom of the City of New-York, conferred upon Major ROBERT ANDERSON by its Corporate authorities, in recognition of his gallant conduct in defending Fort Sumter against the attacks of the rebels of South Carolina, April 12 and 13, 1861." The sides of the casket are exquisitely chased, and the lid is surmounted by the infinitessimal statuettes, representing the gallant Major in a kneeling position, in the act of being crowned by the Goddess of Liberty, and notwithstanding the diminutive size of the statuettes, the likeness of Major ANDERSON is a marvel of fidelity. As the gallant officer will doubtless pass through this City *en route* for Washington, whither he is directed to proceed, as soon as his health will permit, he will be enabled to receive in person this well-merited tribute to loyalty and courage.

THE MCMANUS OBSEQUIES.—The Executive Committee who were appointed to make the proper arrangements to be observed on the occasion of the funeral ceremonies of T. B. MCMANUS, met at No. 6 Centre-street, yesterday afternoon, JOHN O'MAHANY in the chair. On motion, a committee of five, consisting of William L. Cole, James Sandford, John McGrath, Capt. M. Phelan, and Thomas Monahan was appointed to confer with the delegates who are to accompany the remains to Ireland, and ascertain the probable amount required to defray their expenses. The Committee subsequently recommended that each delegate should be furnished with a first-class passage ticket to and from Ireland, and the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, to meet their pecuniary engagements while there. The recommendation was adopted by the members present. Capt. N. C. SMITH, of California, and JEREMIAH KAVANAGH, of the same State, were made respectively Chairman and Secretary of the delegation. The Committee then adjourned.

ARREST ON A CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of MARGARET KILLERY, who died on Sunday from injuries inflicted by her husband, on the 1st inst., an account of which was published at the time. The verdict of the jury was "that MARGARET KILLERY came to her death by *endo metritis* supervening on abortion, the result of injuries at the hands of her husband, JAMES KILLERY, Oct. 1, 1861." Coroner SCHIRMER committed KILLERY to prison, to await the action of the Grand Jury. The accused is forty-six years of age, a native of Ireland, and resided in Eigth-first-street, near Eighth-avenue.

A PICKPOCKET AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—A man who gave his name as GEORGE WILLIAMS, was arrested on Monday night at Barnum's Museum, charged with picking the pocket of a lady, and taking therefrom a purse containing about $10. The theft was immediately discovered by the lady who pointed out WILLIAMS as the guilty party, whereupon he quietly handed back the purse, with the request that no more should be said about it. This request could not be complied with, however, and the accused was handed over to an officer. Yesterday Justice BRENNAN committed him for trial.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CITY COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 38 preferred, 5, 8, 35, 40, 42, 10, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59.

THE COURTS.—Circuit Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 57, James Sickels *vs.* Seth W. Benedict; 58, Robert M. Ward and others *vs.* Charles Kelsey; 59, Charles Kelsey *vs.* Robert M. Ward et al.; 60, Randall G. Cowenhoven *vs.* The City of Brooklyn; 61, Charles Kelsey *vs.* Robert M. Ward et al.; 64, David W. Wetmore *vs.* The Brooklyn Gas-light Company; 69, Lowell Holbrook et al. *vs.* Lucius B. Crocker et al.; 70, The Mechanics' Bank *vs.* Alexander H. Dana, impleaded; 71, Robert M. Ward *vs.* Charles Kelsey; 72, Charles E. Davis *vs.* Thomas Levy and another; 76, The Central Bank of Brooklyn *vs.* Samuel H. Arnold; 77, Caroline J. Wood *vs.* Ira Wood; 79, The Tradesmen's Bank of the City of New-York *vs.* George M. Chapman and others; 80, Same *vs.* Same; 46, Mary Britton *vs.* Christian Veith; 81, The Mechanics' Bank *vs.* Alexander H. Dana, impleaded; 82, Fisher Howe *vs.* Thomas E. Hastings, impleaded; 83, Frederick J. Posthaver *vs.* Edward Hart; 25, Theo. H. Vetterlien and others *vs.* George Remsen, Sheriff; 2, Charles S. Brown *vs.* Euclid Chadsey; 42, The Western Transportation Company *vs.* The Hudson River Steamboat Company and others.

SUPREME COURT BENCH.—Both the Republican and People's Conventions met in Brooklyn, yesterday, and indorsed the nomination of JOHN A. LOTT, for the Supreme Court Bench in the Second Judicial District. Mr. LOTT had before received the nomination at the hands of the straight Democratic Convention without consultation or appointing a Committee to consult with other Conventions.

RAILROAD INJUNCTION.—Judge GARRISON, of the County Court, yesterday, granted an injunction restraining the Brooklyn and Newtown Railroad Company from laying their tracks through Bridge-street. The application was ostensibly made by THOS. D. MASON, through J. T. JINKS, his counsel.

EVENING SCHOOLS.—The public evening schools will be opened for the Winter on Monday evening next.

The Overland Mail Coaches.

ATCHISON, Kansas, Monday, Oct. 14.

The statement made in Eastern papers that a party of Secessionists attacked one of the Overland coaches is utterly false. They run with great regularity and without trouble from any source. The employes of the Company, numbering some hundreds, have all recently taken the oath of allegiance. Maps and specifications received from the surveying party on the new route from Denver to Salt Lake show the obstacles are much less than were anticipated. The road can be maintained at comparatively small expense.

Death of Prof. Long.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

Prof. LONG, of Dartmouth College, died at Hanover, N. H., last night.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

The following is the Boston weekly Bank Statement:

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	65,568,500
Specie	7,154,000
Due from other Banks	8,601,000
Due to other Banks	8,300,700
Deposits	25,460,000
Circulation	6,749,500

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Oct. 15—6P. M.

FLOUR steady and in moderate demand. WHEAT in fair demand and market a shade easier; sales 22,000 bushels Chicago Spring at 95c. @96c.; 12,000 bushels Milwaukee Club at $1; 16,000 bushels do. on private terms; 1,050 bushels red Winter Ohio at $1 05; 12,000 Amber Michigan, at $1 10. CORN in good demand and market firm; sales 70,000 bushels, at 41c.; 28,000 bushels at 41½c. FREIGHTS a shade easier; Corn, 17c.; Wheat, 19c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—16,000 bbls. Flour, 250,000 bushels Wheat, 140,000 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 340,000 bushels Wheat, 150,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Oct. 15—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm, but quiet. CORN—Market better, with light supply offering; sales 3,600 bushels Western Mixed at 46c. BARLEY in good demand; sales 7,000 bushels Bay Quinto at 54c.; 22,000 do., 53c.; 3,000 do., 53½c., and 2,000 do., 53½c., afloat. RYE scarce and no sales. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged; Flour, 44c.; Wheat, 13c.; Corn, 12c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—100 bbls. Flour, 21,200 bushels Wheat, 27,600 bushels Barley, 400 bushels Peas. *Canal Exports*—2,031 bbls. Flour, 102,000 bushels Wheat, 6,600 bushels Corn, 3,550 bushels Barley.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

FLOUR is dull, and prices have declined 12c. WHEAT firm; red, $1 24@$1 28; white, $1 40. CORN has advanced 1c. WHISKY dull and unchanged.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

A. HEWARD reports: FLOUR dull and drooping. Small sales No. 1 Superfine, at $3 45@$3 50. WHEAT has ruled dull all day—no transactions; Canada Club offered at $1 14@$1 16; Michigan red Winter at $1 27½. Since the receipt of the *North America's* advices, there are buyers at these rates, sellers requesting an advance of 1c. @3c. Coast firm—buyers at 53c. @54c.; sellers at 55c. @56c. FREIGHTS firm and unchanged. Exchange on New-York unaltered.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Columbia, for Havana.—Gabriel Saco, H. Knight, H. A. Herrara, J. Kenninger, Jose M. Remeris, B. J. Arlosa and servant, B. S. Hill, E. L. Burnham, Joseph Valoret, B. Vances. Mark H. Durmell, U. S. Consul at Vera Cruz, Dr. A. Wilson, A. Vincent and lady, John Crabb, Edward Crabb, Miss E. Vincent, Mrs. L. Birkbeck, R. de Andenza, Wm. N. Adams, Miss A. Adams, Jose Guiroga, C. S. Bradford, Dr. A. Muntass and lady, Chas. Howe, Jr., J. Heyman and servant, Jas. D. Cahill, Wm. Moore, Mrs. Chapeau and servant, L. McLellan, S. McLellan, Mrs. De Luna, Mrs. L. Harrison, Mrs. A. Azoy, child and servant, Miss L. Azoy, C. Hubbs, Fred. Martinez, E. J. Bartholemew, Juan B. Ponte, Jerod Anderson, A. M. Rios, A. N. Peralta, L. Becket, R. Meyer, A. Peralta, P. Finnerly, Mrs. C. M. A. Vigel, A. Bowle, Thos. Connor, J. Schrom, W. A. Gales, J. S. Souther, J. S. F. Souther, E. B. Parker, Jas. C. Parker, B. R. Mein, J. R. Mein, Wm. Vaugh, J.